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The Defense Program

THE high speed of modern motorized and streamlined divisions has presented a complication in the subsistence of troops in the field, particularly in supplying them with fresh cooked, hot meals, which the Quartermaster Department of the United States Army is solving with the standardization and procurement of a new mobile field kitchen.

In November, the first deliveries of an order for 667 of these ranges will be made. The entire 667 are scheduled for delivery before 1 May 1940.

Preparations go forward to concentrate the five streamline divisions in the south for large scale maneuvers to test corps organization, and the new kitchen is expected to play an important part in supplying troops on the move with food. The date of final delivery of these ranges, 1 May 1940, together with delivery dates of other material to be used, indicates that there will not be much actual field training for the experimental corps until late in May or early June.

The new kitchen, rated as vastly superior to the cumbersome rolling field kitchens of the World War, is constructed in individual units, each self sufficient, making it possible by grouping large or small numbers of these kitchens together to adjust cooking facilities to the needs of any size organization.

Outstanding feature of the M 1937 is the ease with which it may be transported and also the fact that it may be operated while the cargo vehicle is in motion. Some idea of the size of the individual units of the field range may be obtained from the fact that three of them may be installed across the front end of a 1½ ton Army truck, facing the rear, making it possible to prepare and serve hot meals at regular hours during troop movements. This feature is highly regarded, as it provides subsistence for troops on the march regardless of the quality of the terrain.

The range is designed to operate primarily with standard gasoline for fuel, but is so constructed that wood fires may be used if necessary.

The new range eliminates the principal objection to the rolling kitchens of World War. The World War kitchen emitted a smoke column that enabled the enemy to determine more easily the location of troops.

Ready for instant use anytime and anywhere, the M 1937 is the pride of the Quartermaster Corps, and the officers engaged in planning maneuvers for the streamline divisions are extremely anxious to obtain quantities of them for the forthcoming tests.

A number of types of kitchens were tested by the War Department. Modified versions of the wartime kitchen and an experimental type limber kitchen were tested. It was determined that a kitchen was needed that could be operated with wood or gasoline as fuel and be transported in several types of Army transportation, including escort wagons, motor trucks, boats and other conveyances, with the added specification that it must be

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Returns on Supplementary Promotion Survey

Following is a tabulation of the first 1,800 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S survey of the preferences of promotion list officers between the "Woodring" age-in-grade retirement plan and the "Minority" plan.

BY GRADES

	No. 1—Plan Preferred			No. 2—Early Retirements			No. 3—Retirement Ages									
	Woodring	Minority	Failed to Indicate	Yes	No	Failed to Indicate	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53
Cols.	34	88	16	36	93	39	7	0	9	1	4	0	0	5	0	1
Lt. Cols.	87	88	20	82	73	49	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	6	0	0
Majors	215	314	82	301	188	122	30	1	173	2	35	3	5	12	1	0
Capt.	283	179	42	298	102	114	17	0	140	2	46	1	4	27	3	2
1st Lts.	146	71	12	116	57	56	10	0	43	1	22	0	6	13	6	0
2nd Lts.	52	20	2	35	16	23	2	1	16	0	3	0	2	6	0	0
Totals	827	760	213	868	529	403	69	2	425	6	121	4	20	69	10	3

BY ARMS AND SERVICES

	No. 1—Plan Preferred			No. 2—Early Retirements			No. 3—Retirement Ages									
	Woodring	Minority	Failed to Indicate	Yes	No	Failed to Indicate	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53
AGD	3	6	3	3	7	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAGD	1	13	1	1	11	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QMC	39	81	22	64	59	19	5	0	41	1	5	0	1	3	0	0
FD	15	19	3	22	13	2	4	0	12	0	4	0	0	1	0	1
CE	83	60	16	82	43	33	3	0	29	0	15	0	1	12	2	0
OD	46	32	8	48	24	15	1	0	18	0	8	0	2	7	1	0
SC	19	23	7	21	16	12	0	1	15	0	5	0	1	2	0	0
CWS	8	13	3	11	8	5	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
CAV	73	55	18	80	39	27	5	0	42	0	14	1	0	5	2	0
FA	133	98	21	124	68	61	11	0	61	0	15	1	3	10	0	1
CAC	87	52	13	84	36	31	6	0	42	0	11	0	4	5	2	0
INF	230	247	96	251	169	125	31	0	114	2	33	2	3	14	1	1
AC	90	61	32	77	36	68	3	1	42	3	9	0	5	8	1	1
Totals	827	760	213	868	529	403	69	2	425	6	121	4	20	69	10	3

Expand National Guard Training

A three-fold plan of supplementary training for officers and men of the National Guard is under consideration in the War Department.

Tentative plans provide semi-weekly drills for the National Guard up until January, week-end training in camp, probably once each month, and training of higher ranking National Guard officers with the new streamlined Regular Army divisions.

No final decisions have been made on any phases of this program yet, though a War Department directive probably will be issued within a few days.

Funds exist to enable drills to be held twice instead of once a week until 1 Jan. 1940. After that time additional appropriations and authorizations would have to be made by Congress, but it is generally the War Department's opinion that even a limited amount of additional training would be of great value.

It was further pointed out that basic law limits the number of drills that can be held in any one year to 60, so even if additional funds were available for semi-weekly training, only 12 such drills could be held to supplement the 48 now authorized.

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Marine Corps Selection

Marine Corps headquarters this week switched the meeting dates of its senior and intermediate selection boards. The change will cause the senior selection board, formerly scheduled to meet 6 Nov., to convene 20 Nov., while the intermediate board which had been slated to come together on 20 Nov. will meet 6 Nov.

The junior selection board, as originally planned, will meet 6 Dec.

Personnel of the three boards already has been selected, subject to approval of the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

All three boards are expected to make many nominations, for promotions made because of expansion of the officer personnel of the corps this year have caused promotion lists to be exhausted in every grade. The six brigadier generals who will compose the senior selection board not only will have to select for anticipated vacancies, but also to recommend immediately two colonels to fill the vacancies in grade of brigadier general which existed as of 1 Oct. and seven lieutenant colonels to fill vacancies in grade of colonel which will exist as of 1 Nov.

The nine members of the intermediate board must fill four vacancies in grade of

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Divisions, Corps Units, Speed Movement South

Plans for the largest peace time field exercises ever conducted by the United States Army were well under way this week with the prospect that five Infantry divisions will be in their training areas by 1 Nov. It is likely, also, that the corps units will be ready by that time or shortly thereafter.

The field training program, drafted by Secretary of War Woodring and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, after consultation with and approval by General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, envisions at this time a period of approximately four months' exercises for the five reconstituted Infantry Divisions, two Cavalry Divisions, and a corps exercise with the newly organized troops of the IV Corps.

Further steps, dependent upon Congressional approval and the granting of funds for the increase of the Army to its full peace time enlisted strength of 280,000, call for the organizing of four additional Infantry divisions and the corps troops for another corps. It is contemplated to use the northern posts to be vacated by the units going south to house the new units to be organized. After the first units have gotten their field training they will return to their permanent home stations and the new units will replace them in the southern training areas. In this manner a continuous program of field training can be kept up.

No final decision has been reached as to the four new divisions to be organized when further increases in strength are authorized, but it is considered likely that they will be: 4th Division with headquarters at Ft. Benning, Ga., 7th Division with headquarters at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., 8th Division, with headquarters at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., and 9th Division with headquarters at the Army Base, Boston, Mass.

Orders already have been issued for the concentration of the 1st Division at Ft. Benning, Ga. Orders have not yet been issued for the movement of the other divisions to their training area but it is understood that the plans are virtually completed and will be put into motion shortly, with the actual movements starting Thursday or Friday of next week (about 20 Oct.). All of the Divisions going south for training will be under canvas, simulating actual field conditions as closely as equipment and funds will permit.

The component units of the 1st Division will move from their present stations to the New York Port of Embarkation at Brooklyn by train or Army motor vehicle, whichever is most economical for each unit. At Brooklyn the units will embark on Army transports and sail for Charleston, S. C., proceeding from there by rail and motor to Ft. Benning.

The transports to be used are the USAT Republic and the USAT Hunter Liggett. The Republic probably will sail 25 Oct. and 1 Nov., while the Hunter Liggett may make four trips: 13, 20, and 27 Nov., and 4 Dec. More or less trips may be made as required.

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Press Commends National Guard Expansion; Urges Local Men to Enlist

Decision of President Roosevelt and the War Department to increase the enlisted strength of the National Guard by 45,000 men, from present strength of 190,000 to 235,000, was generally hailed by the country's editors. Added to the general comments approving the move were many specific exhortations for young men of the community to enroll in their local units.

The Fall River, Mass., *Herald News* states, "The military preparedness measures favored in Washington include recruiting the National Guard, as well as the Regular Army. . . . No more convincing proof of love of country and readiness to respond to a call to its service can be found than in the National Guard, a military body maintained by voluntary enlistment, requiring the devotion of time and energy for training that might otherwise have been used in private pursuits.

"Such sacrifice merits the homage of popular esteem. An opportunity to join the National Guard is an opportunity to join an organization which has already won the badge of honor in peace and in war. . . ."

"Idaho has long been proud of its National Guard and the high rating inspectors have given it," observes the *Boise Statesman*. "The expansion program will doubtless swell this pride.

"More important is the fact that we are given an added sense of security. Those young men are trained to fight, yes. But the greater their number and the more efficient they become, the less chance that this country will have to fight."

The Indianapolis, Ind., *News* says, "Guard units throughout the State are now receiving recruits to bring Indiana up into line. . . . There are few ways in which a man can spend some of his spare time to better advantage. The new mechanization, signal and transportation policies offer a wide range of interest to men who are ambitious to improve their civilian chances of success. The high standard of the Indiana guard necessitates some discretion in accepting applicants, but the well-qualified man is welcome."

Referring to National Guard expansion in Illinois, the *Rockford Star* concludes, "The National Guard is now looked upon by Washington as a major arm of defense

and there is the utmost cooperation on the part of War Department and general staff with guard authorities to provide for the guard better weapons and apply to it the same advancement provided for the Regular Army."

"The increase in the National Guard, of course, is not a call to action," says the Indianapolis, Ind., *Star*, "but is one of preparedness. Indiana may be expected to respond with the customary alacrity.

"The national Guard is generally recognized as providing an excellent opportunity for discipline, physical training and education."

Comments the Allentown, Pa., *Call*, "Regardless of circumstances during the next few years in international affairs, the place of the National Guard in national defense is bound to increase in importance. . . .

"If more serious contingencies should arise, then every young man who has enlisted at this time will have a very great advantage over his fellows who will enter the service either through enlistment or compulsory draft.

"And if nothing does happen, as all will sincerely desire, then they will not have lost time or effort. For their time they will have been paid, for their effort they will have gained knowledge such as any man may profitably employ."

The Norfolk, Va., *Virginian-Pilot* states, "It is pleasant to hear Adjutant General Waller describe the Virginia National Guard . . . as of proved mobility, of excellent staff work, of highly efficient communications, of enviable small arms firing ability, and of sound physical condition. The National Guard is larger than in twenty years and is expected to increase by 20 per cent under the expansion program announced by President Roosevelt.

"But the implications of a condition approaching perfection could suggest a state of satisfaction that has its dangers. . . . That would still leave the question of whether it is as good as it ought to be."

Other papers urged local citizens to enlist in their home organizations, or requested local authorities to take steps to expand the National Guard. Among the dailies so commenting were the Pueblo, Colo., *Chieftain*; the Ogden, Utah, *Standard-Examiner*, and the Portland, Me., *Press-Herald*.

Lessons of the War in Poland

The principal cause of Poland's defeat lay in the complete supremacy of Germany in modern weapons of war, Assistant Secretary of War Johnson declared 10 Oct. at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The Assistant Secretary was addressing a joint convention of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents.

Other reasons given by Colonel Johnson for Poland's defeat were: Polish M-day troops were not ready; the great length of her frontier; failure to echelon her forces in depth; failure to check the German flanking operations; and, finally, placing too much faith in her allies.

"Let us analyze the recent success of German arms in Poland and try to learn therefrom some valuable lessons toward keeping our own territory inviolate and our own rights secure," Colonel Johnson said.

"Polish territory was overrun in the first place because Polish M-day troops were not ready. If the Poles could have had sixty days they would have been able to complete their mobilization and to make a decent showing against their enemy, but Herr Hitler gave no time. Sixty days and a Blitzkrieg were inconsistent with each other. Germany was ready for immediate action. She threw her well prepared battalions into battle at once and the Poles, brave, but outnumbered, suffered defeat in the early stages of the campaign from which they never were able to recover.

"The second reason for Poland's debacle is found in the extent of her frontier, which spread over hundreds of miles. To protect herself against invasion, she felt that all of her boundaries had to be guarded. On the north, she was threatened from East Prussia and the sea; on the west, by Germany; on the south, by Slovakia; and on the east, by Russia; and she lacked the men and the munitions to make a stand on such a far-flung frontier.

"The Polish campaign has its lessons in tactics and strategy. It shows the extreme danger of permitting an enemy to carry out flanking operations. It emphasizes the need of echeloning forces in depth,—adherence to these sound doctrines might have checked the surge of the German hordes.

"The principal cause of Poland's defeat, it is fair to say, lay in the complete supremacy of Germany in the modern weapons of war. In aviation, Poland was

hopelessly outclassed. At the opening of hostilities, German planes set out to achieve two objectives; first, to clear the sky of enemy planes; and, second, to destroy its airdromes. The very first day eleven towns in Poland where airdromes were located were severely bombarded. The second day, pressure on Polish planes decreased and on airdromes it increased. At the end of three days, the Polish air force, for practical purposes, had disappeared. When not attacking airdromes, the German planes were busy destroying depots, railroads, bridges and interrupting communications, practices which they continued throughout the campaign.

"Germany's pre-war estimate of her air capabilities had proved correct. Her threat had proved itself no mere bluff. When Poland called, Germany had a handful of aces and plenty to spare for possible use in other theaters of operations. Air power has become as dominant a factor in warfare as even its most enthusiastic proponents had prophesied.

"We find that in mechanization, Germany held the same degree of supremacy as in aviation. Her heavy mechanized forces rolled across the roads and the fields outflanking and out-maneuvering the Poles at every turn. When the forces met head-on, the Poles, without adequate anti-tank weapons, were helpless.

"Finally, Poland failed because she placed too much faith in others. She put her trust in Jupiter Pluvius because he always arrived in torrents in early fall, but this year he failed to keep his appointment. She was confident that her strength lay largely in her allies but their ground forces were stymied by concrete and steel walls and their planes by the total destruction of the Polish airdromes."

From each of these points, the Assistant Secretary drew lessons for our own defense, including the need for a fully equipped and trained M-day force, an Army and Navy capable of defending our long frontiers, training of full strength units, equipment and trained personnel for the air force, carrying forward of the mechanization program, and such a state of preparedness that we need depend on no other nations or on our geographical position for our safety.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Naval Reserves Meet

Mr. Carl Letsch will be host at the supper-dance of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Officers of the Third District, Wednesday night, 25 Oct. at The Towers Hotel at Brooklyn, N. Y. The guests of honor will be Rear Adm. Clark Howard Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District and the newly appointed Director of the Naval Reserve for the Third District, Capt. Paul P. Blackburn, USN. Among the distinguished guests will be Capt. Frank R. Lackey, USNR, Admiral of the New York State Naval Militia, Rear Adm. Robert P. Forschew, Capt. William Seaman Bainbridge, and Commander Pickering, National President of the United States Naval Reserve Officers' Association.

In so much as this is more or less a Navy Day Celebration, there will be a presentation of colors by the Naval Reserve and Marine Corp Reserve at mid-

night. The military activities of the Naval Reserve will be under the command of Capt. Chas. Boone, Commanding Officer, 6th Battalion Reserve in Brooklyn. The Marine Reserve activities will be under the direction of Major George W. Bettex.

Mass. Nat. Gd. Meets

The Annual Convention and banquet of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts will be held on Saturday, 14 Oct. 1939 at the Boston City Club.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Thompson, USA, from the office of the Chief of Staff will be at the Convention as the personal representative of General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the Army. Gen. Thompson will be the principal speaker of the afternoon.

The Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, and others will also have much to say of interest.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, OF ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for Oct., 1939.

District of Columbia, City of Washington, ss.:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County, aforesaid, personally appeared John Callan O'Laughlin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington, D. C.; Editor, LeRoy Whitman, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, INC., Washington, D. C.; John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington, D. C.; Ira C. Copley, Aurora, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none, so state): NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder, or security holder, appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is—(this information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1939.

(My commission expires Sept. 17, 1943.)

GEO. B. EARNSHAW,
Notary Public

The War At Sea

The profound secrecy thrown by the Allies and the Germans around their operations at sea permits only speculation as to the results attained. Communications issued by London and Berlin can be accepted at face value only where they agree. For example, it is clear that on 8 Oct. a German scouting squadron, detected in the afternoon by a British naval plane, escaped a British Scouting squadron which pursued it until darkness. On 9 Oct. during a heavy rain squall and under a low ceiling, German planes bombed the British force. The Berlin communique claimed that six hits were made with thousand pound bombs and four with lighter bombs. The British communique denied that any damage was done to any ship, and fixed the nearest point where a bomb struck at 400 yards distant from a destroyer. The British claimed their anti-aircraft guns had shot down several planes. The Germans admitted that two planes had landed in Denmark, and two others were missing, and presumably were lost.

This engagement was the second between planes and ships. Twenty planes participated in the first attack. The number taking part in the latest battle has not been revealed.

The Germans announce that because of the excellent results obtained from the two engagements, they are confident "the days when Britain held unlimited sway in the North Sea are over." It is their purpose to continue attacks on British ships, perhaps in successive waves of fifty or one hundred planes.

The British communique state that no ship was "damaged." Yet hits might have registered, and damage be regarded as nil, since the cruisers have strong protective decks designed to resist bomb explosion. Whether the bomb which struck 400 yards from a destroyer affected the vessel, our experts cannot figure.

In order further to disconcert the German bombers, the British ships scattered and zigzagged at high speed.

The number of planes in the action is variously estimated from 50 to 150. The former is based upon the total of bombs dropped—the British estimated 100—the latter upon the eye witness account of a Norwegian fisherman.

It is safe to assume that moving ships make a poor target for planes, even though the latter, because of the low ceiling, were forced to make horizontal attacks. On the other hand, anti-aircraft guns are demonstrating their effectiveness when fired from a moving platform at speeding planes. The Germans doubtless, are expecting better results from attacks on the Fleet when at anchor in Scapa Flow, but the British, too, anticipate that their anti-aircraft guns will make more hits when fired from a stationary platform.

To sum up this phase of the week's activities, the Germans may have been endeavoring to settle for their own guidance the question of the value of air attacks on ships. They must realize that such attacks affect the morale of the crews. Therefore, they may be expected to continue.

The Germans apparently are operating in the Northern part of the North Sea with heavy and light cruisers and aircraft divisions. These ships are believed to pass through the Skagerrack, and, when pursued, return through that passage into the mined areas of the Baltic Sea. It is assumed that scouting is one of their main missions, but there is suspicion, also, that they have been facilitating the passage of raiders into the Atlantic Ocean. It is ships of this character that are responsible for the capture of a number of neutral vessels carrying lumber and other supplies from Scandinavia to England.

It is reported from Berlin that the German ships which were pursued by the British squadron were the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, that they moved north from Wilhelmshaven, and that they were used as a decoy to lure the British Fleet into a position where they could be attacked by planes from an airport in Northwestern Germany. The Gneisenau

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The War on Land

With peace talk still in the air, the Western Front saw little more action this week than previously, but still it appeared to be mostly of a minor nature with no indications of a major drive by either side.

A number of reports from Paris told of frequent scouting parties being sent out by the Germans for the evident purpose of securing prisoners. The French denied that any prisoners were taken, asserting that such patrols were sent back with losses. It would seem quite probable from this that the German military intelligence is still feeling out the French and British will to fight. They would not hope to secure from such prisoners any information of value concerning military plans or operations, but they could judge from the attitude of prisoners the general mental attitude of their enemy soldiers toward the war. An accurate estimate of this mental outlook is of great value to them in shaping both their diplomatic course and their military strategy.

Few reports of the military situation from Germany are making their way into the American press, but there was one definite announcement from Berlin that the French forces had dynamited bridges over the Rhine at Wintersdorf, Breisach and Neuenburg. The German high command stated that these bridges, leading from the Alsace-Lorraine sector into southern Germany, were blown up 12 Oct. Beyond this, the German report held that there was little war activity against the West Wall.

French reports, on the other hand, in three different communiqués early in the week, told of frequent German raids by small detachments against the French flank between the Moselle and Saar Rivers. The terrain from the Moselle to the Saar rises gradually and doubtless the Germans want to hold it so as to keep the French outpost zone under its cross fire. The French assert that the German attacks are steadily increasing in intensity as well as in the area they are attempting to cover. However, reports late yesterday from Paris stated that despite favorable weather the Germans had failed to send out the usual patrols. Except in the region of the Warndt Forest, it was stated, there was little action.

Of most interest from the British sources was the statement by Hore-Belisha, secretary for war, that a mechanized army of 158,000 Britons, together with 25,000 motor lorries, tanks, and other vehicles, has been transported to France in the past five weeks. It is interesting to note that the minister said with quite some pride that some of these tanks weighed up to 15 tons. It will be recalled that the French have some tanks even considerably heavier than this. It would seem, then, that the very heavy tank, to which we are paying little attention because of our different needs, is likely to play a large part against the fixed fortifications of the West Front.

Action in the air over the front continues to confine itself to reconnaissance. It would not appear that there have been any engagements between pursuit planes. Principal interest has been in the French assertions that the planes they purchased from the United States are vastly superior to the Messerschmitts. There may be some truth in this beyond the French desire to compliment a nation from which they hope to secure much more war supplies. Supporting the French claims are reports from Italy that the Germans are preparing to go into production on an advanced model which will out fight the present Messerschmitt. It will be recalled that during the war in Spain the work of the Messerschmitt elicited admiration from most of the foreign military observers.

Chancellor Hitler is now reported as saying that he is ready for real war in view of the failure to receive any favorable response to his "peace offer." If he is preparing a drive on the Western front it is most likely to start with air activity before a definite drive on the ground is launched.



Seventy-five miles of the Franco-German border—the famous Rhine border—from Strasbourg, France, to Basel, Switzerland, is shown on the above map of the Western Front prepared by the National Geographic Society. Included are several of the cities which Chancellor Hitler, in his speech of 6 Oct., prophesied would be among the first to be destroyed if intense fighting should take place: Strasbourg, Selstatt, Colmar, Freiburg, and Mulhouse. Besides the population centers, the map also shows the Rhine-Rhone Canal which links two of Western Europe's busiest rivers; and railroads which parallel the Rhine and cross it in normal times to link the warring nations. In most of the region shown the valley is approximately twenty miles wide, and except for a few low hills, is quite flat. On the French side the Vosges Mountains, rising to 4,600 feet form the valley wall. On the German side rise the peaks and ridges of the Black Forest, slightly higher. Both mountain ranges are thickly wooded. Swift currents and varying levels of the river above Strasbourg, make that city the head of deep water navigation. In places from Strasbourg to Basel, there is only four feet of water.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Infantry Memorial at Benning

Ft. Benning, Ga., 14 Oct. 1939—Prediction that it is the forerunner of many historic memorials which will find a permanent home at the Infantry School was made at Fort Benning by Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Infantry School commandant, when in behalf of the School he formally accepted from the 15th Infantry a marble gateway that is "a lasting and prideful memento of its service in China."

The gateway was brought to the United States last year by the 15th United States Infantry upon its return after 25 years service at Tientsin as part of the international forces maintained there since the Boxer uprising. It had been in the regimental compound since 1925, when it was presented to the 15th Infantry by Chinese citizens in gratitude for protection afforded them by the regiment during civil strife incident to the unification of the Republic of China.

Among the speakers at the Fort Benning exercises was Captain Tai-Wei Li, of the Chinese Army, who with two fellow officers is enrolled as a student at the School.

In expressing the hope that other regiments of the United States Army will see fit to follow the example of the 15th Infantry in giving permanency of location to their memorials of historical importance by presenting them to the Infantry School, General Singleton stressed the value of such tradition-forming mementos of service. He pointed out that when they are located at the Infantry School they will be seen by practically all Infantry officers early in their careers, since Infantry officers come to Fort Benning as students a few years after graduation from the United States Military Academy.

In behalf of the regiment the presentation was made by Capt. Philip E. Gallagher, Inf., who was on duty with the 15th Infantry in China when the gateway was presented to it.

Engineers to Combat Units

The War Department yesterday ordered 25 Engineer officers from Rivers and Harbors projects to service with combat units being created or enlarged to expand the Army. Orders are expected in the near future for an additional 10 or 12 officers to combat units.

The office of the Chief of Engineers said that the transfer to combat units was necessary under the expansion of the Army but that under the 17,000 man increase they did not expect to replace more than 35 or 37 officers.

It was also stated that the detail of these officers to combat units would not seriously hamper rivers and harbors work but that if any further withdrawals are necessary a great deal of work will be thrown on officers remaining on such projects.

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Army Signal Corps

Enlisted cadets are now being formed for the three new Signal Corps units to be organized under the Army expansion program, though, as yet no officer assignments have been made. To the present Signal Organization—the 1st Radio Intelligence Company, four division signal companies on the continent and three in the departments, 15 signal service companies; the 51st Signal Battalion and the 1st Signal Troop—will be added a second battalion, a signal company for the Fifth Division and an additional radio intelligence company.

The Signal Corps is getting about 700 men of the 17,000 being added to the Army. This is the second substantial increase for the corps this year, as the Air Corps and Coast Artillery expansion program will result in addition of 652 men to the organization.

Organization of the new 3rd Radio Intelligence Company will bring the total of such companies organized in the past year to four, two of which are in the National Guard. Mobilization plans of the army call for five such companies—one with each field army and one with GHQ Reserve.

An address by Maj. Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer, "Wire in War," to be delivered 25 Oct. at a luncheon during the annual meeting of the Wire Association in Chicago, will be re-broadcast in substantially the same form later that evening over a nation-wide radio hookup. General Mauborgne will leave Chicago that night for Washington, stopping enroute at Wright Field, Ohio. He is expected to return here 27 Oct.

Service Pay

Action by the Departments concerned on submitting recommendations on the Report of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee is proceeding slowly. Senator Sheppard, who forwarded the report of the committee to the departments for study and recommendation, expects the return of the report early in December but it is possible that there may be some delay. The Navy Department is nearing completion of its study, with several of the Bureaus having already submitted their recommendations to the Chief of Naval Operations for transmittal to the Acting Secretary of the Navy. The War Department stated this week that the report is still proceeding through channels in the General Staff, while the Coast Guard Permanent Board is awaiting the return of Comdr. L. V. Kielhorn, Coast Guard representative on the Pay Committee, who is at present engaged in examining members of the former Lighthouse Service for commission in the Coast Guard.

From another source has come pressure for pay increases. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, at their 40th Annual Encampment, approved a resolution calling for increased pay for junior commissioned officers and enlisted men. It is believed by observers that increases will be granted these two groups at the next session of Congress. Regarding the need for increased pay for enlisted personnel, there does not seem to be any division of opinion in Congress. Likewise, a number of influential legislators have expressed the opinion that newly commissioned officers should be provided with more money. However it appears that the enlisted situation is claiming first priority in the Congressional mind.

Army to Buy Autos

Orders for the purchase of about 8,000 motor trucks and other vehicles for use by the five stream-lined divisions in maneuvers next Spring are being prepared by the War Department. Estimates are that a total of about \$15,000,000 will be involved in the purchases. Light reconnaissance cars and several types of trucks are to be bought. Estimates call for the delivery of all of the materiel within the next six months. In a recent census the Army was credited with 13,000 motor vehicles of all types while the National

Guard had 8,000. The new motors will be needed to equip the troops to be engaged in the forthcoming Corps maneuvers.

Fight Age-in-grade Plan

Representative Thomas E. Martin, of Iowa, member of the minority sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee designated to meet with War Department officials in an effort to work out a compromise on the Woodring Plan, declared this week that the minority group "is not yet ready to surrender" in its fight to prevent retirement of over-age-in-grade Army officers.

Mr. Martin said that his sub-committee has not held any formal meetings but has discussed the problem informally. Action is forestalled due to the fact that the leadership in Congress has ruled that no business other than neutrality should be taken up at the special session, Mr. Martin said.

Moreover, the House has been taking successive three day adjournments while waiting for the Senate to take action on the neutrality legislation and both Representative John J. Sparkman, of Ala., and Representative Charles L. Faddis, of Pa., the other members of the minority group, have availed themselves of the opportunity to return to their Districts to work out local problems.

Representative Martin said this week that the action of the American Legion at its annual convention in passing a resolution opposing the retirement of Army officers because of overage factor does not surprise him. He pointed out that although the American Legion is sincerely seeking after peace, its membership individually is determined that if the security of the United States is at stake they will once again take up arms and go to the front. Citing the fact that the age of the average of an American Legionnaire is 46 years, Mr. Martin commented that these men feel that, in the event of another war, their experience and knowledge gained in the World War would be an asset to the nation. Thus, they are loath to approve any legislation that arbitrarily deprives a man of the right to serve his country in the capacity best suited him.

A veteran of the World War himself, Mr. Martin quipped, "We old fellows hate to be told that we can no longer run the bases." Concerning anticipated discussions with Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Deputy Chief of Staff, who is the War Department liaison officer in handling the Woodring Plan, Mr. Martin said that no opportunity had yet arisen for discussion but that he hopes that the problem can be ironed out as soon as possible to relieve existing tension and give Congress, the War Department and the individual officer an opportunity to proceed along well defined and concrete lines.

Representative Sparkman and Representative Faddis are expected back in Washington on either 17 or 18 Oct. At that time, Mr. Martin hopes to be able to begin the ground work for the sub-committee's recommendations to the full committee in January when Congress reconvenes for the regular session.

Pay for Travel Home

The Comptroller General this week held that "Where an Army officer, while under change of station orders, proceeded to his home on leave of absence and while there received orders rendering the change of station orders ineffective by placing him on the retired list upon his own application but directing him to proceed to his home, he is not entitled to mileage for the travel from his old station to his home, the travel home while on leave not being travel on public business and no right to any mileage having accrued under the change of station order which never became effective."

Increase Enlisted Allowance

Changes in AR 35-4520 were announced by the War Department this week increasing from \$5 to \$6 the per diem allowance to enlisted men traveling on duty in connection with the National Guard.

General McCoy Honored

The Roosevelt Memorial Association has announced the award of the Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA-Ret., for his work in the field of national defense and in the administration of public office.

The presentation will be made at a dinner to be given at Roosevelt House in New York City, 27 Oct.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Capt. Max S. Johnson, 1st Lt. Raymond H. Bunshaw, 1st Lt. Merle W. Ogle, 1st Lt. Russell M. Miner, 2nd Lt. Cecil C. McFarland and 2nd Lt. Vernon E. R. Rawie were elected to membership and four members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Col. Abner Pickering, Ret., and Maj. Robert VanK. Harris, Jr. FA.

Weight Limit for Army Pilots

The War Department announced this week changes in regulations to provide that on original examination no application will be accepted for flight training whose weight falls below the minimum for age and height or "exceeds 200 pounds in any case."

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The Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

capable of being operated while the conveyance was in motion.

The Infantry Board tested and approved the kitchen several years ago but the order for 667 of the ranges represents the first quantity procurement. The range performs satisfactorily all types of cooking, roasting, baking, frying, boiling, etc., and is exceptionally strong without excessive weight. The individual unit can be loaded on a truck by two men. The range is attractive in appearance, the outer sheeting being of a soft mat finish aluminum with the lining sheets being of stainless steel. These two metals are necessarily rust and corrosion resistive, and are easily cleaned.

The fire unit is independent of the body of the range and may be used away from it entirely, or in one of three different positions in the cabinet of the range.

The cooking equipment of each unit consists of a roasting pan of sheet aluminum having a capacity of 10½ gallons, with a heavy sheet aluminum cover that can be inverted and used as a hot-plate or griddle. A heavy aluminum 15 gallon cook pot, with an 8 gallon double boiler insert that can be used as a separate cooking vessel is also a component of the range's equipment. Specially designed covers for the pots prevent splashing when cooking while in motion.

Three of the units are used in forming one field range, and with 667 of these on order, the Army will obtain over 2000 of the units. With each set of three units, an extra heating element will be provided in order that water for dish-washing, etc., may be prepared without interfering with the preparation of meals. This extra unit is carried in a case designed as a support for the 24 gallon GL can which is a component of the nesting of cooking containers.

The range is an Army product, having been designed and built by Mr. Styles F. Howard, Superintendent of the Metal Plant at the Jeffersonville Depot.

The adaptability of the range to all kinds of cooking was proved in tests made prior to its adoption as standard. Following is one day's menu, breakfast being served to 200 men, dinner to 193 and supper to 150.

Breakfast: Creamed chipped beef, home fried potatoes, toast, coffee.

Dinner: Roast leg of veal, bread dressing, pan gravy, buttered potatoes, stringless beans, creamed corn, coffee.

Supper: Rice and tomato soup, baked macaroni, tomato sauce, carrots and peas, coffee.

Army Girls in Red Cross

Army girls wishing to do Red Cross work are invited to a meeting to be held at 4:30 on Wednesday, 18 October, at 1730 E Street, District Chapter American Red Cross. They may sign up for sewing, knitting, surgical dressing, canteen, motor corps, first aid, or other Red Cross activities. Miss Molly Brown will head the Army group, Mrs. L. D. Gasser will

U. S. COAST GUARD

THE 125-foot patrol boats Bonham and Nemaha are being fitted out at the Coast Guard Depot, Baltimore, and will be stationed at Seward and Ketchikan, Alaska, respectively. Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche has announced that the Coast Guard will recommission over 90 small patrol craft which are now in a laid-up status. He also has revealed that, in addition to the 2,000 enlisted men recently authorized to be recruited, the Coast Guard will need almost three thousand more enlisted men to carry out the duties that have devolved upon it.

Eligible for Examination

Coast Guard Headquarters has communicated to the service the names of 170 petty officers, first class, who have been designated to take examinations for advancement in rating, commencing on or about 4 Dec. 1939.

Gulf Coast Training Base

The training vessels Joseph Conrad and American Seaman will be stationed at Ft. Tampa, Fla., site of the Gulf Coast Training Station of the United States Maritime Service. The American Seaman is being fitted with additional equipment in order that she may be able to accommodate a total of 250 apprentice seamen.

Commandant Speaks

Admiral Waesche on 10 Oct. 1939, addressed the 13th annual meeting of the Propeller Club of the United States, meeting in New York City. In discussing the newly formed Coast Guard Reserve, composed of boat owners and yachtmen, he stated, "the Coast Guard Reserve is to be an organization of competent seamen. Before any boat-owner can be enrolled as a member he must satisfy the Coast Guard that he himself is a competent, 'salty,' boat operator who keeps his vessel ship-shape and well found."

Admiral Waesche outlined for the mem-

conduct the organization of the unit, and Mrs. Philip Young, of voluntary service of the District Chapter, will be at the meeting to explain the various activities. Joining this Army-girl unit will entail no expense.

Medical Reserve Officers

The following Captains of the Medical Reserve Corps reported to The School of Aviation Medicine 1 Oct. 1939 to pursue a six weeks course of practical instruction. These officers have all completed the Extension Course conducted by The School of Aviation Medicine prior to coming to the School, and will be graduated with the resident class as Flight Surgeons 10 Nov. 1939:

Lilburn I. Burrows, John M. Cassidy, Charles A. G. Langner, Harold W. Palmer, Harold D. Parks, Robert O. Pearman, Richard A. Perritt, and Edwin T. Thorsness.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army	Navy
Defeated Furman, 16-7	Defeated William and Mary, 31-6
Defeated Centre, 9-6	Defeated Virginia, 14-12

BALANCE OF SEASON

Columbia Univ. (at New York)	14 Oct.	Dartmouth, (at Baltimore)
Yale, (at New Haven)	21 Oct.	Notre Dame, (at Cleveland)
Ursinus College	28 Oct.	Clemson University
Notre Dame, (at New York)	4 Nov.	U. of Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia)
Harvard, (at Cambridge)	11 Nov.	Columbia University
Penn State College	18 Nov.	No Game Scheduled
No Game Scheduled	25 Nov.	Princeton, (at Princeton)
Navy, (at Philadelphia)	2 Dec.	Army, (at Philadelphia)

(All games at home, unless otherwise noted.)

FOR THE RECORD BOOK

	Games Won	Games Lost	Games Tied	Points Scored	First Downs	Yards Gained	Pct.
Army	2	0	0	25	24	533	1.000
Navy	2	0	0	45	34	680	1.000

POINTS SCORED

Army—Touchdowns: Maupin, Mullin. Field Goals: Frontzoe, (2). Points After Touchdown: Frontzoe, (2). Safety: Stella.

Navy—Touchdowns: Rowse, Beers, Malcom, (2), Gebert, (2), Leonard. Points After Touchdown: Leonard, (1), Wood, (2).

bers of the club the events leading up to the substantial expansion of the Coast Guard and contrasted its duties today with those of a few years back. "The Coast Guard," he said, "in days of international tension is a vital symbol of America's desire for amity, through safeguarded, friendly trade."

Admiral Waesche will address the Marine Section of the National Safety Council in Atlantic City on 17 Oct. 1939.

Reduce Age Limit for USMS Enrollees

Effective 20 Oct. 1939, the minimum age limit for enrollment in the United States Maritime Service will be reduced from 21 to 19 years. At the same time, the amount of previous experience necessary for entrance will be reduced from 2 years to one year.

Plans Procurement

The Coast Guard has accepted delivery of the second Grumman JRF-2 patrol plane. The amphibian will be used in the neutrality patrol and as a rescue vessel.

Equatorial Cruise

The cutter Taney has departed Honolulu for her regular quarterly visit to the Equatorial Islands. The Taney will put in at Canton Island to deliver equipment and freight for the Pan American Airway Station that has been established there in connection with the San Francisco-New Zealand route.

The cutter Hamilton has arrived at her new permanent station at Norfolk, Va.

Civilian Lighthouse Personnel Allowances

The Commandant has announced that members of the crews of lighthouse vessels detailed to temporary duty at shore units, during the period of such duties, will receive \$1.95 per diem subsistence allowance in all Districts but the Juneau District, where the allowance will be increased to \$2.25.

Flight Surgeons' Assistants

The following enlisted men reported to The School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., 1 Oct. 1939 for a three months' course of instruction to qualify them as Flight Surgeons' Assistants:

Sgt. Leonard J. Johnson, School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex.

Cpl. John Lipinsky, Kelly Field, Tex.

Cpl. Charles R. Brock, Moffett Field, Calif.

Pvt. Icl Wm. Cavanaugh, School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex.

Pvt. Icl Martin L. Faistich, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Pvt. Icl Ralph E. Thompson, Barksdale Field, La.

Pvt. Harry W. Detmer, Chanute Field, Ill.

Pvt. Michael F. Egan, Mitchell Field, N. Y.

Pvt. Albert B. Esche, Selfridge Field, Mich.

Pvt. Ralph E. Flannigan, Scott Field, Ill.

Pvt. Harry F. Green, Langley Field, Va.

Pvt. Robert E. Horton, School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex.

Pvt. Robert R. Odle, Scott Field, Ill.

Pvt. Walter D. Spann, Maxwell Field, Ala.

Pvt. John A. Travis, March Field, Calif.

Plans and Training Officer

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, USA, commanding the First Corps Area, has announced the appointment of Col. Charles Lewis Scott, (Cav.), GSC, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, (Plans and Training Officer) of the First Corps Area. Colonel Scott arrived in Boston 30 Sept. after having served as commanding officer of the 13th Cavalry (Mechanized) at Ft. Knox, Ky., since 1936.

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THE U. S. NAVY

Naval Reserve Competitions

The First Naval District made a complete sweep of top flight positions in every category of Naval Reserve organization, the President of the Naval Reserve Inspection Board, Capt. H. B. Riebe, USN, has reported to acting Secretary Edison.

As a whole, the board reports that the Naval Reserve is in good condition with respect to training and readiness for carrying out its mission. Thirteen Naval Reserve Aviation bases and sixteen squadrons were inspected. The Board found that progress continues in material preparation and equipment of bases for the increased training program expected to result from the aviation cadet program. All bases are now completely self-sustaining, and able to conduct major overhaul and repair of aircraft and engines.

In Divisional competition, the 3rd Division of the 1st Naval District, located at Boston, Mass., scoring a percentage of 89.45 took top honors.

In Battalion competition, the 1st Battalion of the 1st Naval District scored 85.55 to win. This battalion is also located in Boston, Mass.

In Reserve Aviation Base competition, the Boston, Mass., reserve base merited 96.18 to win. Squadron honors went to Squadron VS-2R of the Boston air base.

Second place in the divisional competition went to the 4th Division of the 4th Naval District, at Philadelphia, Pa., with a score of 88.30. Third honors were taken by the 6th Division of the 8th Naval District at New Orleans, La., with a score of 87.56. Two 1st District divisions took fourth and fifth places, to give the 1st Naval District a preponderance of honor in divisional competition. These divisions were the 7th at New Bedford, Mass., and the 5th at Boston, Mass.

Second place in battalion competition was awarded to the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Naval District at Portland, Me., scoring 84.35, while third place was taken by the 1st Battalion of the 8th Naval District at New Orleans, La., with a score of 84.33. Fourth and fifth places were taken by the 1st Battalion of the 6th Naval District at Atlanta and the 8th Battalion of the 3rd Naval District at Perth Amboy, N. J.

In air base competition, the Chicago, Ill., base was second, with a score of 94.43, while the St. Louis, Mo., field was third with a percentage of 92.55, both bases are in the 9th Naval District. Fourth and fifth places were taken by the Philadelphia, Pa., base, 4th Naval District and the New York, N. Y., base, 3rd Naval District.

Among reserve squadrons, VS-6R, of Anacostin, D. C., was second, followed by VS-9R, of Chicago, in the 9th Naval District. These squadrons scored 93.30 and 90.60, respectively. Fourth and fifth honors were won by VS-1R, of Boston, Mass., 1st Naval District and VS-12R, Kansas City, Kans., 9th Naval District.

More Petty Officers Needed

Commanding officers of all ships and stations were requested this week by the Bureau of Navigation to make every effort to train and qualify men for advancement in rating to meet the demands for petty officers created by the recently authorized increases.

Recent reports here, the bureau stated, indicate an actual shortage of qualified men to fill advancement quotas in the ratings of torpedomen third class, all classes of fire controlman, firemen second class, officers' stewards second class, officers' cooks second class, hospital apprentices first class and aviation metal-smiths second and third class.

Only Service Uniforms Needed

The Bureau of Navigation ruled this week that only service dress uniforms and those items of clothing and equipment normally worn with service uniforms would be required by retired officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve officers ordered to active duty as the result of President Roosevelt's proclamation of limited emergency 8 Sept.

Maritime Losses

The quietest week since the beginning of the present European War was experienced by the world's merchant marine this week. Losses of Allied tonnage which has been steadily decreasing since hostilities began, hit a new low, while the neutral nations which have been bearing the brunt of the struggle during the past three weeks also received a respite.

Actual losses numbered two, both occurring early in the week. The Dutch freighter *Binnendijk*, 6,837 tons, was sunk in the English Channel off Weymouth, 8 Oct., by what was believed to be a mine. On 6 Oct. the British freighter *Glen Farg*, 876 tons, was sunk by submarine with death of one seaman following injuries. All of the *Binnendijk's* crew of 41 were saved.

Britain's blockade policies seem to be proving most effective. It was announced that during the week ending 7 Oct., 25,000 tons of contraband cargoes bound for Germany were seized. Included in this total were 13,000 tons of petroleum products. The British claimed that the new seizures brought the total so far taken to 315,000 tons.

Another indication of the effectiveness of the blockade was provided by the port register of Buenos Aires for August and September. In the latter month three German vessels entered the Argentine port and ten departed, compared with 23 and 20 for August. Of the ten German ships leaving in September, five went to other South American ports, and the other five attempted to run the blockade. Three were sunk.

On the other hand, 63 British vessels arrived at Buenos Aires and 62 left in September, compared with 65 entries and 65 clearances for August.

Three Sponsors Named

Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison this week designated sponsors for three new destroyers which are scheduled for launching in January 1940.

Mrs. C. G. Mayo, wife of Captain C. G. Mayo (SC), USN, has been designated as sponsor for the USS Mayo (DD422) named in honor of her father-in-law, Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo. The Mayo, first vessel so called, is scheduled to be launched at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Quincy, Mass., 15 Jan. 1940.

Mrs. Charles P. Plunkett has been named sponsor for the USS Plunkett (DD431) named in honor of her husband, Rear Adm. Charles Peshall Plunkett. The Plunkett, first vessel so called, is scheduled to be launched at the plant of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., 27 Jan. 1940.

Miss Mary Kearny has been designated sponsor for the USS Kearny (DD432) named in honor of her relative, Commodore Lawrence Kearny. The Kearny, first vessel of that name, is scheduled to be launched at the Federal yards 27 Jan. 1940.

Officers Report Here

The following Navy officers have reported for duty in Washington, D. C. Comdr. J. B. Anderson, Bureau of Aeronautics.

Lt. Edward S. Pearce, Bureau of Navigation. Lt. J. D. Parks (SC), Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostin Station, D. C.

Lt. L. H. Thomas (SC), Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Lt. (Jg) F. B. Rissler (SC), Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Capt. L. Sheldon (MC), Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Lt. R. W. Babione (MC), Naval Medical School.

Comdr. E. L. Cochran (CC), Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Marine Corps Selection

(Continued from First Page)

Heutenant colonel, plus the vacancies which will be made when the promotions described in the preceding paragraph are made. The junior board considering captains for major will have, on 1 Nov., 19 vacancies in that rank to fill.

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

VFW Defense Program

Advocating increased pay for junior officers and enlisted men of the services, the recent 40th Annual Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, also came out strongly for "cash and carry" neutrality.

The delegates asked for adequate, mechanized, motorized material and trained men for the national defense. In past years the VFW has gone on record for certain stated increases for the defense forces. However the delegates this year refrained from committing the organization to any stated increase, preferring to let the national committee determine, according to the situation, the policy of the VFW.

Renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, long a primary resolution, was again approved. The veterans asked that the United States recognize the existence of foreign wars, even though no formal declaration has been made by the contesting powers. Proclamation that the United States will support and defend the Monroe Doctrine was advocated, together with a proclamation that the United States will not engage in any war of aggression.

A resolution calling for a prohibition against the arming of any American merchant vessel was approved. The convention called upon Congress to enact legislation now to protect the veterans of any future war.

Still striving to equalize the pensions payable widows and orphans of disabled Regulars with those payable to the dependents of World War veterans, the encampment approved a resolution to that effect. The 1st Session of the 76th Congress brought these payments up to 75 per cent of World War rates.

Taking up the question of war referendums, the VFW approved a resolution opposing any change in the Constitutional method of declaring war. Opposition to the export of helium gas for war purposes was expressed, and the mobilization of money and credit during the time of war by issuing Government bonds to all residents in proportion to their wealth was approved.

The VFW asked for legislation to provide transportation home for Fleet Reservists and their families, and also asked that Government insurance be made available to all members of the armed forces of the United States.

Fleet Reserve Pay Ruling

To clear up points of law involved in the order issued last month recalling all physically qualified men of the Navy transferred to the Fleet Reserve back to active duty, but not restricting right of men completing 20 years' service to transfer, the Bureau of Navigation made the following statement this week:

Decisions of the Comptroller General, based upon laws similar to the Naval Reserve Act, Sections 202, 203 and 204, hold that the retainer pay of transferred members of the Fleet Reserve is not affected either by changes in the active duty pay of their ratings or by changes in their ratings, but continues to remain as it was at the time of transfer. It is probable that, when occasion arises, a similar conclusion will be reached under existing law.

The question of promotions for Fleet Reservists on active duty has not been decided. However, regardless of promotions and for reasons indicated in the above paragraph, such Reservists, when their active duty is

completed, should expect to receive the retainer pay established at the time of transfer.

It is apparent that advancements in rating obtained by men of the Regular Navy result in increased retainer pay upon transfer to the Fleet Reserve. The Bureau desires that men below the rating of Chief Petty Officer who apply for transfer to the Fleet Reserve be advised of the possible advantage to them of deferring transfer so long as the alar of 13 Sept. is in effect.

Navy Uniform Changes

The use of the submarine working uniform by officers and chief petty officers of the Navy was extended considerably this week as the Navy's Bureau of Navigation put into force a series of uniform changes, to be known as Change No. 14.

The uniform may be worn by officers when serving or employed in submarines; when working with submarines; when on extended cruises involving overnight service in submarines, except at evening functions; when serving at submarine bases from reveille until the end of working hours; when going directly to or from place of abode and submarine bases or submarines to which attached. Use of the uniform formerly was authorized only when working in submarines or at submarine bases in the tropics when engaged in work for which the dress uniform was unsuited.

Chief petty officers may wear the uniform in submarines, when working with submarines and when serving at submarine bases.

The changes authorize a new submarine working uniform for CPO's which is the same as that for officers except for insignia of rank and cap top.

The changes also authorize several articles of special winter clothing, including a jungle cloth jacket, jungle cloth trousers, jungle cloth helmet, felt face mask, leather gloves and goggles.

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American Legion Defense Stand

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Legion at Chicago on 25-28 Sept. 1939, spoke out vigorously for immediate and far-reaching augmentation of the nation's military and naval forces.

The National Defense Committee, headed by Robert J. Shaw, of Iowa, declared in its first priority, "We want America strong enough to meet any intended invasion before it arrives and to turn the invader back so that our homes remain intact and our families secure. We would prefer to fight outside the United States rather than see any part of the United States become destroyed."

Congress was called upon to immediately adopt a program that will assure that the United States at all times has food, equipment and raw materials to support a one million man military and naval establishment for a period of not less than one year. The convention asked that every item of equipment and supply for such a force be maintained.

Canal Defenses Asked

"We insist," the report continued, "that the Panama Canal and its approaches be made impregnable."

Immediate expansion of the Regular Army and National Guard to full peacetime strength and amendment of the National Defense Act to eliminate the figures limiting the size of the Army and National Guard was asked.

Funds for the training of the Army in divisions and higher tactical units were recommended, to the end that there could be an immediate concentration of division and corps elements of the Regular Army for field training.

Greater frequency of training for all branches of the Reserve was advocated, together with the expansion of the enlisted reserve.

Demanding that the physical and professional standards of the officers of the Army be adhered to, the convention also stated, "We oppose elimination of Regular Army officers by reason of age in grade, provided physical and professional qualifications are established."

Voluntary military training for the CCC was approved, together with expansion of the ROTC and CMTC.

General revision of the Army Extension Courses in order to "make these courses more practical for leadership," was asked. Endorsement was given for the construction of the Alaskan International Highway and consideration was asked of the suggestion that a National Guard be organized in the Territory of Alaska.

Navy Recommendations

Turning to the Navy, the committee demanded that the Navy be expanded and so organized that it can defend American interests in both the Atlantic and the Pacific against any possible grouping of aggressors.

Taking up the need for naval bases, the committee asked adherence to the report of the Hepburn Board and particularly the fortification of the Islands of Guam and Wake.

A continuous program of naval and merchant marine shipbuilding was endorsed and the rehabilitation and operation of shipyards now closed was asked.

For the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, the committee asked that funds be made available to insure that two weeks' active duty in the field or afloat and 48 paid armory drills a year be given all reservists. Study by the Navy Department as to the advisability of the establishment of a Naval Reserve similar to the CMTC was requested. Establishment of additional Naval ROTC units and modern vessels to replace obsolete training vessels on the Great Lakes was asked.

The appropriation of funds to correct bad housing conditions at Naval Stations and other facilities was advocated and the expansion of the Naval Academy was listed as of first priority. No change in the manner of appointment of midshipmen or conditions of entrance to the Naval Academy should be made, the committee stated.

Rigid Airship Advocated

Construction for and operation by the Navy of rigid airships was favored by the committee, which stated "That there be

adopted an airship building program under naval supervision, and the construction of sufficient rigid airships to determine their full usefulness for national defense."

Immediate expansion of the air forces of the Army and Navy was recommended, with consequent expansion of supply and servicing facilities and personnel. In addition to the civil pilot training being carried on by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, there should be similar training for aerologists, mechanics and other maintenance personnel, the Legion voted.

Restrictions limiting employment in industries building material for national defense to American citizens only was asked in order to prevent sabotage. A recommendation was made that "not one cubic foot of helium gas be permitted to be exported to any country at any time for any use."

Continuance of the Merchant Marine program, with close cooperation with the Navy and stricter enforcement of discipline at sea, concluded the committee's recommendations.

In conclusion, the committee stated, "We are fully cognizant of the cost. We recognize that our continued safety and preservation entails sacrifices in meeting the expenses. These appropriations and expenditures must be cheerfully and willingly met by the citizenry of this Republic."

Resolutions

The convention, following the adoption of the report of the national defense committee, approved the following resolutions affecting the Army and Navy.

A resolution to provide a token payment to Reserve Officers for the purchase of equipment.

A resolution to provide equality of retired pay for ex-temporary commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

A resolution asking legislation to increase the pay of retired enlisted men.

A resolution to grant retired pay commensurate with retired rank to enlisted men and officers who served during the World War.

A resolution asking for hospitalization benefits for retired Army enlisted men.

Reserve Notes

Col. Edward S. Bres, Engr.-Res., National President of the Reserve Officers' Association, on Monday, 16 Oct. 1939, will begin a two-week tour of active duty in the office of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Thompson, USA, Executive for Reserve Affairs in the Office of the Chief of Staff.

At the conclusion of Colonel Bres' tour of active duty, a meeting of as many of the national officers of the Association, past and present, as are available will be held in Washington. One of the objects of this meeting will be to consider the manner in which the bill granting uniform allowances for Reserve Officers may be amended to conform to the suggestions of the President when he vetoed the measure following the 1st session of the 76th Congress.

Following the recent executive order providing an increase in the Army with a consequent increase in the number of Reserve Officers that may be ordered to active duty, ROA headquarters received and is still receiving a number of requests from members for help in being assigned to active duty.

The ROA said this week that it is not the policy of the organization to attempt to influence the selection of any officer for active duty and further that the War Department has as yet issued no directive concerning the assignment of Reserve Officers to active duty.

Three Appointed W.O.'s

Three enlisted men of the Navy received appointments as warrant officers from the Navy Department this week. James C. Parsons, signalman 1c, of the USS Sculpin, and Jesse E. Lee, signalman 1c, of the USS Dent, were appointed boatswains, and Clarence J. Ingerson, gunner's mate 1c, of the USS Concord, was appointed a gunner. All will rank from 5 Oct.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1939

"A thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated, that it demands much previous study, and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation."—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WHEN SECRETARY WOODRING EXPLAINED to the President that he would have to create a deficit and thus violate the law in order to meet the expenses of the vital training program he had recommended, he is said to have remarked: "Mr. President, I would rather be impeached for providing the country with means of defense, than impeached in time of emergency for failure to make such provision." The sentiment met with the hearty approval of the Commander-in-Chief. These two officials, upon whom rests the grave responsibility for military protection for the nation and its vital interests, are inspired in the measures being taken to strengthen the Army, by three considerations: Defense against attack, possession of a powerful and trained force to go instantly into action should we be drawn into the European war, and recognition that such a force would cause Germany to lend a more attentive ear to peace representations by the President. Both men are practical pacifists. The President has shown it by the way he has built up the Navy during his Administration, and now by the interest he is manifesting in the Army. He appreciates that the program he has approved, and which as time goes on will be expanded, has had the advantage of long and careful study by the General Staff under General Craig and General Marshall, of exhaustive discussion by the latter with Secretary Woodring, and, finally, of the deliberate approval of the General of the Armies of the United States. One of the outstanding lessons of the World War for General Pershing was the value of thoroughly trained troops—he has no wish for the country to repeat his experience of the World War when, for the greater safety of his men and for victory, he found it necessary to devote a year and a half to their instruction before putting them into line against the enemy. As a volunteer officer of the Tank Corps, a branch in its infancy twenty years ago, Mr. Woodring appreciates that training is a first essential. General Marshall, as one of General Pershing's dependent leaders in the AEF, always has been a strenuous advocate of fitting troops for instant service in the field. It follows that the program devised comprehends the experience and judgment of three officials, one the great military leader of our times, another the Chief of Staff, and the third with the civilian viewpoint which our form of Government requires to be taken into consideration. As such it is certain to receive national approval.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MADE A STUDY this week of the speeches delivered for and against the President's neutrality program, and as a result distributed to its member newspapers a dispatch revealing that all of the debaters had emphasized the necessity of upbuilding National Defense. Not one of them criticized the increase of the Army and the National Guard ordered by the President under his emergency powers, or the commissioning of the destroyers which had been laid up in service. A few thought that as Congress was in session it was the duty of the President to ask for an appropriation rather than to create a deficit, but even they agreed that whenever the opportunity arose the money would be voted. It is easy to infer from the discussion which has occurred at the Capitol that the country is of a single mind as to the necessity of providing both the Army and the Navy with ample weapons for defense. At this time, to be sure, the people are hostile to the idea of being drawn into the European war. It is their conviction that if we are strong on land and sea, aggressor nations will leave us alone. But also this conviction has the thread of purpose so to arm that if we should become involved, our forces will be powerful enough to bring the war to a speedy and victorious end. Aware of the intensity of public feeling, the President, in considering the estimates to be presented to Congress, is planning for an even greater increase of the Army and the Navy than has yet been revealed. He appreciates far more than do the Senators now so urgently demanding defense, that it takes time to organize an effective army with its mechanized, motorized and air equipment, and to build battleships and other craft which can operate as a fleet. Secretary Woodring is just starting to organize corps. After this shall have been done, an Army is to be organized. It takes time to construct planes and manufacture tanks and other equipment. Four years, three under emergency pressure, are required for building a battleship. These facts are well known to the Army and Navy. They have been stressed in reports of Secretaries of War and Chiefs of Staff since the World War. If the members of Congress now expressing their anxiety to increase the Services, had so acted during the past years instead of demanding disarmament, the Nation today would have a well trained and equipped Army, and a Fleet even more powerful than that we now have in commission. Perhaps, the possession of such a force would have caused aggressors to have been hesitant in their mad rush to war.

Service Humor

Very, Very Quiet

"How's business?" asked a traveling salesman of the quarry superintendent. "Boy," replied the super, "it's so quiet you can hear the notes drawing interest clear down at the First National Bank."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

Scene

On-looker: "What are you doing?"
Irwin: "Drawing a horse and cart."
Bewildered: "But, where is the cart?"
Irwin: (A bit perturbed) "If you do not mind, I will let the horse draw the cart."

(Off-stage: Sound representing a falling body.)

Curtain

—Ft. Snelling Bulletin.

Well Qualified

A young man without radio experience recently applied to a radio station for a job. The owner was naturally dubious when he asked:

"What makes you think you would make a good radio announcer on the war in Poland?"

"I can pronounce correctly the name of every player on this year's Notre Dame and Pittsburgh football squads!"

—Foreign Service, V. F. W.

Short Roll

"You'll drive me out of my mind," said the golfer.

"That would be a putt, dear—hardly a drive," replied his wife.

—Tenn. Tar.

Weekly Poem

A drifting barque on yon lagoon,
Two lovers, 'neath a waning moon,
A tender kiss, a firm embrace;
She lisped: "I'll thlap your thathy fathe."

—Bamboo Breezes.

Slightly Used

"Was your sailor friend heart broken when you jilted him?"
"I should say not—he was perfectly horrid."

"What did he do?"

"When I gave him back the ring he took a file out of his pocket and cut a notch on the inside."

"What was so bad about that?"

"There were five notches there already."

—Log.

Apparently the service limerick lovers espied in last week's unfinished jingle an opportunity for unstinted invention. The "Price-nice" ending for the first two lines opened many roads for "last liners" due to the great number of similar sounding words. To "N.E.B.," goes the weekly honorable mention. The completed limerick is as follows:

There was a machinist named Price,
Who thought steam engines very nice,
Until one day with a hiss,
The main lines went amiss,
Now Price wishes he had thought twice.

Here is this week's limerick:

There was a shave-tall named Steven
Who on pay-day never was "even",
So one day with a groan,
He floated a loan,

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. H. C.—Impossible at this time to verify the figures on Finance Department grades and ratings increases, since they have not yet been completely drawn up. It is certain, however, that promotions will be assigned to more than the three Corps Areas at large that you mentioned.

R. C. M.—There is no answer available on whether a retired sergeant who held a war-time lieutenant's commission would be recalled in the higher or lower rank, since special regulations which would be put into effect in event of an emergency would govern.

S. J. B.—Your service friend is right. Officers of the Navy whose commissions are of the same date rank according to their original signal numbers; that is, they rank in the higher grade the same way they did before promotion. Original standings of ensigns which govern throughout the officer's career in the Navy are based upon a number of factors, including academic standing, determined at time of graduation.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. Herbert V. Wiley, USN, and Lt. Roland G. Mayer, CC, USN, who went to Europe on board the Graf Zeppelin as Navy observers, have returned to Lakehurst. During their ten day stay in Europe, they were passengers on a flight of the German seaplane Doh Dornier, and also inspected the British ship R-101, now building.

20 Years Ago

Capt. David C. Hanrahan, USN, is now in charge of the Naval Operating Forces in the Office of Naval Operations. He relieves Comdr. Walter B. Woodson, USN, who held the post for nearly two years. Commander Woodson has been ordered to command the USS Bernadou of the Atlantic Fleet.

30 Years Ago

The plan of the Navy code book which is being prepared by Lt. Comdr. David F. Sellers, USN, has been so favorably received and proves so convenient and valuable that an edition is being prepared for the Army.

50 Years Ago

At a council of war held in Paris recently it was decided to double the 6th Army Corps in order that 100,000 men may be sent quickly to the German frontier in case of an emergency.

75 Years Ago

The Paymaster of the Navy is now distributing blanks and ballots among seamen entitled to vote at the Presidential election. Every pains will be taken to allow them the full exercise of the privilege of helping choose a President.

War Department Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

GENERAL STAFF CORPS
GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S.
Lt. Col. Henry C. McLean (Inf.), relieved GSC, from Philippine Dept., to Org. Res., Columbus, O.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG.
Col. James M. Graham (Inf.), retired 29 Feb. 1940, for age.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Maj. Richard W. Johnson, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

Maj. Dorris A. Hanes, to duty Const. QM, in addition to duty as QM, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Maj. William L. Kay, Jr. (FA), to duty as asst. Const. QM, in addition to duty as asst. QM, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Maj. Roland C. Bower, retired, 31 Jan. 1940, upon his own application, after more than 40 years' service.

Capt. James D. Barnett (Inf.), from Co. C, 39th QM Reg., to asst. to Com. Off., Normoyle QM Depot, San Antonio, Tex.
1st Lt. James L. Massey (Inf.), from asst. to Com. Off., to Co. C, 39th QM Reg., Normoyle QM Depot, San Antonio, Tex.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG.

Medical Corps
Lt. Col. Albert J. Treichler, retired 29 Feb. 1940, for age.
Lt. Col. James E. Poore, retired 29 Feb. 1940, for age.

Lt. Col. Charles G. Hutter, from Madison Bks., N. Y., 10 Dec., to Org. Res., Chicago, Ill.

Maj. William B. Wilson, from Moffett Fld., Calif., to Panama Canal Dept., sail S. F., 28 Nov.

Capt. Cecil S. Molohan, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., sail S. F., 5 Dec.

Capt. Norman H. Wiley, from Wm. Beaumont Genl. Hosp., Tex., 1 Dec., to Ft. Francis, Wyo.

Capt. Howard F. Currie, from USMA, West Point, N. Y., 31 Dec., to N. Y. Gen. Depot, Bklyn., N. Y.

Capt. Daniel J. Berry, from Letterman Gen. Hosp., Calif., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., 5 Dec.

Dental Corps
Lt. Col. Frederick R. Wunderlich, from Ft. MacArthur, Calif., 1 Dec., to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Lt. Col. Harry C. Peavey, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., 11 Feb. 1940, to Ft. Devens, Mass.

Lt. Col. H. Allen Winslow, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail N. Y., 10 Jan. 1940.

Capt. Ingolf R. Hauge, from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., 1 Dec., to Ft. MacArthur, Calif.

Nurse Corps
1st Lt. Mary P. Kelly, from Denver, Col., 17 Oct., to home and await retirement.

FINANCE DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Maj. Oliver T. Simpson, retired 29 Feb. 1940, upon his own application after more than 40 years' service.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MAJ. GEN. J. L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Lt. Col. Donald A. Davidson, from Louisville, Ky., 20 Oct., to 21st Eng., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Dabney O. Elliott, from Cincinnati, O., 20 Oct. 1939, to 18th Eng., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Following officers from Mobile, Ala., 20 Oct., to 21st Eng., Ft. Benning, Ga.: Maj. Carl R. Shaw, Capt. David A. Morris.

Capt. Warren N. Underwood, from Louisville, Ky., 20 Oct. 1939, to 18th Eng., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. Charles T. Tench, from Huntington, W. Va., 20 Oct., to 18th Eng., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser, Jr., from New Orleans, La., 7 Nov., to 21st Eng., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Raphael B. Ezekiel from Nicaragua Canal Survey, Managua, Nicaragua, to Panama Canal Department.

Following officers from 1st Eng., to 27th Eng., Ft. Du Pont, Del.: Capt. John C. Wade, 1st Lt. James E. Walsh, 2nd Lt. Charles T. Bagley, 2nd Lt. Aldo H. Bagnulo, 2nd Lt. William T. Bradley, 2nd Lt. John

C. Potter, Jr., 2nd Lt. John W. Thompson, Jr.

Capt. Carl W. Meyer, from Chesapeake City, Md., 20 Oct., to 70th Eng. Co., Ft. Du Pont, Del.

Capt. William O. Van Gieson, from Binghamton, N. Y., 20 Oct., to 27th Eng., Ft. Du Pont, Del.

Capt. Joseph J. Twitty, from Kansas City, Mo., 20 Oct., to 21st Eng., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Frank L. Blue, Jr., from Cincinnati, O., 20 Oct., to 18th Eng., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Following 1st Lts. from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to place indicated: Paul E. LaDue, to 18th Eng., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Ralph D. King, John R. Parker, to 21st Eng., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Paul H. Berkowitz, from Galveston, Tex., 20 Oct., to 4th Eng., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Emil F. Klink, from Panama Canal Dept., to 18th Eng., Ft. Devens, Mass.

2nd Lt. Edmund Kirby-Smith, from Panama Canal Dept., to Hydrographic Office, Nicaragua Canal Survey, Managua, Nicaragua.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
2nd Lt. John A. McDavid, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to 5th Signal Co., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE
MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS.
Lt. Col. Edward Montgomery, to Chemical Section, San Antonio Gen. Depot, in addition to duties at hq. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

CHAPLAIN CORPS
CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of CH.
Ch. Ralph W. D. Brown, from Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail Charleston, 29 Dec.

Ch. Hal C. Hend, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Ch. Albert K. Matthews, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Ch. Morris E. Day, from March Fld., Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., 17 Jan.

Ch. John O. Lindquist, from Ft. Hayes, O., 15 Jan., to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

Ch. Samuel J. Miller, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, 15 Jan., to Station Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Ch. Paul H. Rupp, from Ft. Howard, Md., 15 Jan., to Kelly Fld., Tex.

Ch. Maurice W. Reynolds, from Station Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, 15 Jan., to Ft. Howard, Md.

Ch. Louis A. Carter, retired 29 Feb. 1940, for age.

Ch. Wallace H. Watts, retired 29 Feb. 1940, for age.

CAVALRY
MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.
Maj. Frank H. Barnhart, from Ft. Riley, Kans., 10 Nov., to Org. Res., 6th CA, Champaign, Ill.

Capt. Walter Burnside, prior orders, from Philippine Dept., to 5th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex., amended, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Capt. Paul MacK. Martin, designated capt. of Cav. Rifle Team, 1940.

2nd Lt. Richard L. Irby, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., 25 Oct., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY
MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.
Col. James H. Bryson, retired with rank of Brig. Gen., 31 Oct. for disability incident to the service.

Maj. J. J. Bethurum Williams, from 68th FA, to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Oct.

Maj. Howard W. Turner, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., 20 Oct., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Maj. Hugh J. Gaffey, from 68th FA, to 19th FA, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Oct.

Maj. Maylon E. Scott, from CCC, to duty with GSC, hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

Capt. Norman H. Smith, from 68th FA, to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Oct.

Capt. John P. Woodbridge, from 68th FA, to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Oct.

Capt. James J. Deery, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., 20 Oct., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Francis O. Wood, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., 20 Oct., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Lester M. Rouch, from Ft. Riley, Kans., 20 Oct., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Harry Crawford, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, 15 Oct., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Harold T. Molloy, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 1 Nov., to Wash. Natl. Guard, Tacoma, Wash.

Following officers from organization indicated at Fort Bragg, N. C., 15 Oct., to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.: From 83d FA—Maj. Harold A. Cooney, Capt. Paul R. M. Miller, 1st Lt. Horace F. Bigelow, and 2nd Lt. John B. R. Hines; from 4th FA—Capt. Roswell B. Hart, 2nd Lt. Elmer C. Blaha, and 2nd Lt. Harlan K. Holman; from 17th FA—Maj.

(Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Acting Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold B. Stark, USN

5 October 1939

Lt. Comdr. Herbert E. Regan, det. Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash., in Oct.; to CO, USS Williamson.

Lt. Charles B. Stringfellow (MC), det. Marine Brks, Quantico, Va., to Nav. Air Sta., San Juan, P. R.

6 October 1939

Capt. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., det. Mbr., Bd. Insp. & Survey, Pacific Coast Section, Long Beach, Calif., 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Sqdn. 31 & as Comdr. when comm.

Lt. Roy Jackson, det. Patrol Sqdn. 13 in Sept.; to Patrol Sqdn. 11.

Lt. Robert B. Pirie, det. CO, USS Teal; to Bomb. Sqdn. 5, (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) James E. Vose, Jr., Asia. ora. modified. To USS New Mexico.

Ens. Frederic R. Clarke, det. USS Salt Lake City 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Hatfield & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Richard S. Harlan, det. USS Trenton; to USS Jacob Jones.

Ens. William P. Mack, det. USS Idaho abt. 14 Oct.; to Asia. Fleet.

Ens. Ira G. Stubbart, det. USS Salt Lake City 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Overton & on bd. when comm.

Ch. Pharm. Thomas Christopher Hart, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., abt. 16 Oct.; to Nav. Medical Supply Depot, Mare Island, Calif.

7 October 1939

Lt. Comdr. Isiah Olch, det. Dist. Commun. Officer, 6th Nav. Dist. abt. 1 Nov.; to cfo USS Stack & in command when comm.

Lt. Gordon M. Boyes, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Donald V. Daniels, det. Navy Yd., are Is., Calif. abt. 1 Nov.; to USS Swordfish.

Lt. (jg) Horace V. Bird, det. cfo USS Dupont abt. 27 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Sqdn. 30, & on staff, Comdr., of that sqdn. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Richard D. Harwood, det. instr. Nav. Academy abt. 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Bernadou & on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Russell H. Sullivan (SC), det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept. in Dec.; to USS Texas.

Capt. Lew M. Atkins (CC), det. Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept.; to Shore Establishments Div., Navy Dept.

Ch. Elec. Edwin Brown, det. Navy Yd., Boston, Mass. abt. 1 Nov.; to USS Arkansas.

9 October 1939

Lt. (jg) Richard H. Lambert, det. Nav. Academy abt. 2 Oct.; to instr. Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lt. Emory E. Walter (MC), det. temp. duty Marine Det., Rifle Range, Cape May, N. J., abt. 16 Oct.; to Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Comdr. Reuben W. Shrum (Ch.C), ora. 22 Aug. to Asiatic Fleet revoked. Continue Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

10 October 1939

Comdr. Gordon Hutchins, det. USS New Orleans in Oct.; continue trmt. USS Relief; further trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Comdr. Jeffrey C. Metzel, det. Int. Control Bd., Navy Dept. in Nov.; to CO, USS Somers.

Lt. Comdr. John C. Waldron, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in Oct.; to Nav. Insp. of Ordnance, plant of Carl L. Norden, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Francis D. Jordan, det. USS Phoenix abt. 28 Oct.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Bernard F. Roeder, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept., abt. 15 Nov.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ens. James B. Cresap, det. USS Oklahoma abt. 6 Nov.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Comdr. Roland W. Quesinberry (DC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., abt. 10 Nov.; to Nav. Hosp. San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) William E. Moring (SC), det. Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., in Nov.; to USS Platte.

Lt. Philip F. Wakeman (CC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. abt. 30 Oct.; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Bosn. Malcolm D. Balbirnie, det. USS Louisville in Oct.; to USS Algoma.

Bosn. Rowland W. Dillard, det. USS Algoma in Oct.; to USS Louisville.

Navy Department Marine Corps

Gunner William C. Mathes, to USS Worden. Ch. Mach. Kenneth B. Bell, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machs., Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va. abt. 1 Nov.; to USS Ranger.

Mach. J. LeRoy Johnson, det. USS Ranger abt. 15 Nov.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Elec. Joe M. Danielski, det. USS Arkansas in Nov.; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Mary E. Andrews, Nurse, from Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., on 28 Oct. to home, for honorable disch., upon expiration of accumulated leave.

11 October 1939

Lt. Comdr. Edward N. Parker, det. Nav. Prov. Grounds, Dalgren, Va. not later than 8 Nov.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Robert E. Gadrow, det. Eccle du Genie Maritime, Paris, instr. France; to c. f. o. USS O'Brien and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Harold E. Karer, det. USS Arizona abt. 1 Nov.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Edward L. Robertson, Jr., det. instr. Eccle du Genie Maritime, Paris, France; to c. f. o. USS Walke and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Joseph L. LaCombe, det. USS Tennessee in Nov.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Ralph W. Gelse (MC), det. Marine Bks., Quantico, Va. abt. 1 Oct.; to Marine (Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Brig. Gen. Douglas C. McDougal, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, and ordered home for retirement.

Lt. Col. Evans O. Ames, det. MB, NYd, Cavite, P. I., about 15 Nov. to Dept. of Pacific.

Maj. Charley Dunbeck, Ret., assigned to active duty at MB, NAD, Hawthorne, Nev.

Maj. Lucian C. Whitaker, on or abt. 11 Oct. det. MB, NYd, Phila., Pa., to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Maj. David S. Barry, Ret., assigned active duty as OIC, Recruiting District, Phila., Pa.

Maj. Carl W. Meigs, detail as Asst. Quartermaster revoked.

Capt. George H. Cloud, detail as Asst. Quartermaster revoked.

Capt. Maxwell H. Mizell, detail as Asst. Quartermaster revoked.

Capt. Bernard H. Kirk, det. MB, NS, Olongapo, P. I., to MB, NYd, Cavite, P. I.

Capt. Thomas A. Tighe, Ret., assigned to active duty as OIC, Recruiting District, Chicago.

1st Lt. Edward W. DuRant, Jr., det. MB, NYd, Charleston, S. C., to USS Fred Talbot.

1st Lt. Wendell H. Duplantis, abt. 10 Nov. det. USS J. Fred Talbot, to MB, Norfolk NYd.

1st Lt. Gavin C. Humphrey, orders to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, revoked. Det. NAS, Pensacola, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico.

2nd Lt. Virgil E. Harris, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to Dept. of Pacific.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Brks., Harris Is., S. C.
Lt. (jg) Joseph L. Yon (MC), det. Navy Co., New York World's Fair, N. Y. in Nov.; to Asiatic Fleet.
Lt. (jg) William Seldel (DC), det. USS Portland abt. 13 Nov.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.
Lt. Philip White (SC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va. 1 Nov.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Ch. Ross, Arthur L. Parker, ors. 5 Sept. modified. To USS Grebe instead USS Okla-homa.
Bosn. James C. Parsons, to USS Sculpin.
Gun. Clarence J. Ingerson, to USS Concord.
Rad. Elec. William M. Pyle, det. Submm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H. Continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.; further trmt. nearest nav. hosp. Pacific Coast.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. James Plakias, Hamilton, convicted by a General Court and sentenced to be dismissed, effective upon receipt by him of Department letter dated 4 Oct. 1939.
Lt. (jg) W. L. Sutter, det. Nike and assigned temporary duty Headquarters, to report 16 Oct. 1939, for further assignment as Inspector Whaling Factory Ship Ulysses.
Lt. Comdr. F. B. Lincoln, det. Boston District abt. 1 Dec. 1939, and assigned Jacksonville District.
Lt. Comdr. E. T. Osborn, det. Office at Asbury Park, New Jersey, effective when directed by Commander, New York District, and assigned New York District office.
Lt. Comdr. W. M. Wolff, det. office at Bay Shore, New York, effective abt. 1 Dec. 1939, and assigned New Orleans District.
Lt. A. F. Glaza, det. Chicago District, effective abt. 1 Dec. 1939, and assigned office of Northern Inspector.
Lt. C. R. Peete, det. Boston District, effective abt. 1 Dec. 1939, and assigned office of Eastern Inspector.
Lt. Comdr. E. B. Smith, det. as engineer officer Hamilton and assigned line duty that vessel.
Lt. L. T. Jones, det. Hamilton, effective abt. 1 Nov. 1939, and assigned Headquarters.
Chief Boatwain (L) R. W. Hodge, det. New York District, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective 1 Nov. 1939.
Chief Machinist Sidney A. Usher, Ret., died in Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Chief Boatwain (L) Edward Shambau, det. Boston District, relieved from all active duty and placed on retired list, effective 1 Nov. 1939.
Chief Boatwain (L) Solomon Nedeau, det. Cleveland District, effective about 15 Oct. 1939, and assigned Headquarters.
Chief Boatwain (L) E. F. Sanborn, det. Boston District, effective at once, and assigned Headquarters.
Chief Boatwain (L) H. E. Johnson, det. from office at Wakefield, Rhode Island, and from temporary duty Boston District, effective when directed by Commander that District, and assigned Point Judith Station as officer-in-charge.
Chief Gunner E. T. Piner, det. Campbell and assigned New York District.
Pay Clerk (T) R. E. Reed-Hill, det. Grand Haven Station and assigned Academy.
Boatswain (L) W. E. Holmes, detached Marblehead Station, effective about 15 Oct. 1939, and assigned Headquarters.
Boatswain (L) M. M. Hymer, det. Townsend Inlet Station, effective abt. 15 Oct. 1939, and assigned Headquarters.
Boatswain (L) A. E. Larkin, det. Point Judith Station, effective when directed by Commander, Boston District, and assigned Manomet Point Station as officer-in-charge.
Boatswain (L) J. T. Hagglove, det. Isles of Shoals Station, effective when directed by Commander, Boston District, and assigned Block Island Station as officer-in-charge.
Boatswain Adrian deZeeuw, det. Cahoone and assigned Kukul, to report abt. 15 Nov. 1939.
Gunner (T) F. A. Miller, det. New York District and assigned Campbell.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

John L. Gammell, Capt. George D. Pence, Capt. John D. Salmon, 1st Lt. Arthur C. Goodwin, Jr., and 1st Lt. Warren H. Hoover.
1st Lt. Johnson Hagood, Jr., prior orders amended so as to assign him to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
1st Lt. Dale E. Means, from Ft. Benning, Ga., 20 Oct., to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
1st Lt. Samuel E. Otto, from Ft. Riley, Kan., 20 Oct., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. William O. Darby, from Ft. Riley, Kan., 20 Oct., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. John G. Benner, from 68th FA, to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Oct.
1st Lt. John W. Cave, from 68th FA, to

21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Oct.
Following officers from 16th FA, Ft. Myer, Va., 20 Oct., to organization indicated at Ft. Knox, Ky.: Capt. John Meade, to 19th FA; 1st Lt. Samuel W. Horner, 2d, 2nd Lt. William H. Corbett, 2nd Lt. Charles B. Hines, 2nd Lt. James R. Johnson, and 2nd Lt. Robert C. McCabe to 21st FA.
2nd Lt. William A. Enemark, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., 20 Oct., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. Homer E. Miller, from Ft. Riley, Kan., 20 Oct.; to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. Charles L. Haley, 3d, from 83d FA, Ft. Benning, Ga., 20 Oct., to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
2nd Lt. William R. Buster, from 68th FA, to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Oct.
2nd Lt. Sterling R. Johnson, from 68th FA, to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Oct.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CA.
Col. Edward L. Kelly, from New York, N. Y., 7 Nov., to his home to await retirement; he will sail from N. Y., 7 Nov. for the Hawaiian Dept.
Lt. Col. Harold E. Small, from Panama Canal Dept., to 62d CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
Maj. Geoffrey M. O'Connell, prior orders, from Panama Canal Dept., to 62d CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y., amended to off. of Ch. of CA, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Cortlandt Van R. Schuyler, from Ft. Monroe, Va., 1 Dec., to off. of Ch. of CA, Wash., D. C.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.
Col. John B. Corbly, retired 31 Oct. 1939 for age.
Lt. Col. George Blair, from Phila., Pa., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., sail N. Y., 27 Dec.
Lt. Col. Charles W. Jones, from CCC, Boise, Idaho, 31 Oct., to Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
Maj. William H. Irvine, from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to Ft. McDowell, Calif., sail N. Y., 14 Nov.
Maj. Clyde A. Lundy, from Panama Canal Dept., to Org. Res., Milwaukee, Wis.
Maj. Harold H. Elarth, from Louisville, Ky., to home to await retirement.
Maj. Harry L. Hagan's assignment to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., revoked.
Maj. Robert E. Frye, retired 31 Oct. 1939 on own application after 27 years' service.
Maj. Joseph H. Hinwood, from Columbus, Ohio, to 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., sail N. Y., 14 Nov.
Maj. Morgan E. Jones, from Jackson, Miss., to home to await retirement.
Maj. Lewis W. Amis, prior orders, from Alaska to Ft. Jay, N. Y., amended to Org. Res., Cleveland, O.
Maj. George H. Molony, from 29th Inf., to Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.
Capt. William H. Arnold, from Inf. School, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HARRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC.
Col. Martin F. Scanlon (Lt. Col.), from Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y., and temp. duty at London, Eng., to American Embassy, London, Eng., as asst. MA and asst. MA for air.
Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg, from Hawaiian Dept., to 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Col. Robert E. M. Goolrick, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Moffett Fld., Calif., sail N. Y., 14 Nov.
Lt. Col. Oliver P. Echols, designated as commandant, AC Eng. School, Wright Fld., O.
Maj. Fred S. Borum, from Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C., to Mat. Div., Wright Fld., Dayton, O.
Capt. Bushrod Hopkin retired with rank of major, 31 Oct. 1939, disability incident to the service.
Capt. LaVerne G. Saunders, from USMA, West Point, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 27 Dec.
Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station indicated after name: Capt. John J. Keough, to Middletown Air Depot, Pa.; 1st Lt. Frederick Bell to Kelly Fld., Tex.; 1st Lt. Humer C. Rogers to Selfridge Fld., Mich.; 1st Lt. John R. Sutherland to Maxwell Fld., Ala.; 1st Lt. Frederick R. Terrell to March Fld., Calif.; 2nd Lt. Irving L. Branch to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.; and 2nd Lt. Frank H. Mears, Jr., to Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Following officers from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.: 2nd Lt. Willis E. Beightol, 2nd Lt. James O. Guthrie, 2nd Lt. Herman W. Randall, Jr., and 2nd Lt. Eugene L. Strickland.
Following officers from Langley Fld., Va., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.: 2nd Lt. Henry B. Darling, Jr., 2nd Lt. Joseph D. Lee, Jr., 2nd Lt. Sam W. Westbrook, and 2nd Lt. Ansel J. Wheeler.
Following officers from Barksdale Fld., La., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.: 2nd Lt. William D. Gilchrist, and 2nd Lt. Samuel E. Lawrence, Jr.
2nd Lt. Cyrus W. Kitchens, Jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to Langley Fld., Va.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Arthur F. Nugent, from Hawaiian Dept., 12 Oct., to home and await retirement.
W. O. Ira Partin, from Philippine Dept., to AGD, hq., 9th CA, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.
W. O. Dorsie J. Clark, retired with rank of Maj., 31 Jan. 1940, upon his own application, after more than 41 years' service.
W. O. William Stratton, retired with rank of 1st Lt., 31 Oct., upon his own application, after more than 37 years' service.
W. O. Ernest T. Chartier, retired with rank of Capt., 31 Oct., for disability incident to service.
W. O. Joseph R. Tudor, from Ft. Monroe, Va., 2 Dec., to home and await retirement.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men retired at place indicated, 31 Oct.:
Cpl. Ponciano Ramos, Co. D, 45th Inf., (PS), Pettit Bks., P. I., with rank of Sgt.
Sgt. Francisco Regis, By. F, 92d CA, (PS), Ft. Mills, P. I.
Sgt. Charles C. Christensen, MD, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Col.
Pvt. Thomas J. Murray, Base Hq., and 20th Air Base Sq., AC, Ft. McDowell, Calif., with rank of 1st Lt.
M. Sgt. Joseph Bohrt, Base Hq., and 14th Air Base Sq., AC, Bolling Fld., D. C.
M. Sgt. William R. Leslie, QMC, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Sgt. Emil Papke, Co. B, 3d QM Reg., (Ft. Lewis, Wash.), Letterman Gen. Hosp., Pres. of San Fran.
Sgt. Paul Brunovsky, Med. D., Fitzsimons General Hosp., Denver, Col.
T. Sgt. John Keogh, Hq. and Hq. Sq., 9th Rom. Gp., GHQ, AF, Mitchel Fld., N. Y., 31 Oct.
M. Sgt. Benjamin Jacobowitz, DEMI, Pa. Natl. Gd., Phila., Pa., with rank of 1st Lt.
1st Sgt. Anthony Cassidy, Co. C, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.
Cpl. Howard A. Gemmel, Co. F, 15th Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash., 31 Oct., with rank of Sgt.

ORDERS TO RESERVE OFFICERS

Extended Active Duty with MC

Capt. Dragulin Dushin Todorovic, Moffett Fld., Calif., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. John Edward Gorman, Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. Horace Ivan Stearns, March Fld., Calif., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. Seymour Jefferson Zauderer, Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., until 15 April 1940.
1st Lt. Maurice Riordan Connolly, Wright Fld., O., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. Carl Edwin Maas, Ft. Lewis, Wash., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. Harold Eugene Troup, Ft. Knox, Ky., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with AC

Following 2nd Lts. from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Olmsted Fld., Pa.: William Alfred Flier, John Herbert Lackey, Jr., Ogden Nelson Pratt.
2nd Lt. John Robert Hawley, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Patterson Fld., O.
2nd Lt. Abraham Donley Olson, Mitchell Fld., N. Y., until 9 Oct. 1940.
1st Lt. Charles Wright Alverson, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to Langley Fld., Va.
Following 2nd Lts. from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to Langley Fld., Va.: Robert Stewart Kittel, Parker Fall Schofield.
2nd Lt. Frank Robbins Pancake, from 3d Obs. Sq., to GHQ, AF, Langley Fld., Va.
Following 2nd Lts. from Langley Fld., Va., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.: Thomas William Hornsby, James Alva Howard, Carroll Thurman Murrell, Robert Lawrence Morrissey, Gerhard John Schriever, Erikson Emerson Shilling.
Following 2nd Lts. from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala.: Neil Arnold Newman, Delmer Norris Skow, William Waller, III.
Following 2nd Lts. from Barksdale Fld., La., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.: Wyatt Patrick Exum, Seth Jefferson McKee, George Bray McMillan, Rudolph King Ort.
2nd Lt. Eugene McCurdy, relieved from Barksdale Fld., La., 14 Oct.
1st Lt. Vernet Vuensin Pouppitch, continued at Patterson Fld., Ohio, until 14 Oct. 1940.
2nd Lt. John Joseph Kerwin, relieved from Hamilton Fld., Calif., 11 Oct.
2nd Lt. Cloyce Joseph Tippet, relieved from Hamilton Fld., Calif., 7 Nov.
1st Lt. John David Kroyssler, continued at March Fld., Calif., until 14 Oct. 1940.
2nd Lt. Robert Copeland Paul, continued at Barksdale Fld., La., until 14 Oct. 1940.

Following 2nd Lieutenants relieved from Randolph Fld., Tex., 21 Oct., to station indicated: Richard Archer Davis, Jr., to Sacramento Air Depot, Calif., and Karl Eugene Oviatt, to Patterson Fld., O.
1st Lt. Glenn Clair Clark, continued at March Fld., Calif., until 1 Nov. 1940.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

Maj. Whitney Bodman Hobbs, Ord.-Res., 12 Nov., to Wash., D. C.
Capt. Herman William Zermuchlen, Sig.-Res., 24 Sept., to Wash., D. C.
Maj. Ronald Clive Hands, Ord.-Res., 23 Oct.,

Roch. Ord. Dist. off., Rochester, N. Y.
Maj. Herbert Hudson Hall, Ord.-Res., 22 Oct., to Wash., D. C.
Col. Edward Sedley Bres, Eng.-Res., 16 Oct., to Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Edward White Smith, FA-Res., 27 Aug., Wash., D. C.
Following officers of Chem.-Res., to Wash., D. C., 12 Nov.: Lt. Col. Paul Van Cleef, Maj. Henry Moore Enterline, Maj. John George Glover, Capt. Clifford Earle Hubach.
Following officers, Eng.-Res., to Wash., D. C., 12 Nov.: Maj. Charles Harvey Roe, Capt. Raymond Cahill Kratz.
Lt. Col. Conson Cummins Wilson, QM-Res., 14 Oct., to Wash., D. C.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Silas Milbern Miller, AC-Res., to 1st Lt.
1st Lt. Andrew Benedict Porzel, Inf.-Res., to Capt.
2nd Lt. Charles Kenneth Cooper, C. of E.-Res., to 1st Lt.
2nd Lt. Philo Orson Rasmussen, AC-Res., to 1st Lt.

Army Industrial College

The Army Industrial College schedule for the period 16 Oct. to 21 Oct. is as follows:

Monday, 16 Oct., 8:50 a. m., Conference No. 4 on Statistics Section, Problem No. 2 "Fundamentals of Business," 10:30 a. m., Lecture "Business Forecasting" by Mr. L. Seth Schmittman, Consulting Economist.
Tuesday, 17 Oct., 8:50 a. m., Case Discussion on Statistics, by Lt. Col. Wm. A. Borden, Instructor. 10:30 a. m., Orientation on Accounting Section, Problem No. 2 "Fundamentals of Business," by Commander Wm. A. Best, (SC), USN, Instructor.
Wednesday, 18 Oct., 8:45 a. m., Inspection of Naval Gun Factory, (Washington Navy Yard).
Thursday, 19 Oct., Individual Study.
Friday, 20 Oct., 8:50 a. m., Conference No. 1 on Accounting Section, Problem No. 2 "Fundamentals of Business."
Saturday, 21 Oct., Individual Study.

Strategic and Critical Materials

Acting Secretary of the Navy Edison and Assistant Secretary of War Johnson authorized this week the following statement by the Army and Navy Munitions Board:

"Under the authority of the Act of Congress relating to the purchase and storage of strategic and critical materials for national use during a war emergency, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department has recently issued proposals for the acquisition of stocks of certain materials classified as strategic by the Army and Navy Munitions Board in consultation with representatives of the State, Treasury, Commerce and Interior Departments.

"The principal purpose of this activity is to assure, in the event war should interrupt the supply, that there will be available in the United States a sufficiency of those materials essential to the industrial economy of the Nation. The materials which will be so accumulated are those which cannot be produced in sufficient quantities in the United States to satisfy vital requirements. The most important of the materials classified by the Army and Navy Munitions Board as strategic are:

Antimony	Quinine
Chromium	Rubber
Manganese, ferrograde	Silk
Manila Fiber	Tin
Quartz Crystal	Tungsten
Quicksilver	

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe foreign purchasers have either obtained or are attempting to obtain for shipment abroad, supplies of these strategic materials which have been imported into this country by private interests for use by American industry.

"From the standpoint of national defense it is perhaps imprudent to ship out of the country those materials which can be replaced only by imports, especially at the present time when it is becoming more difficult and more expensive to secure even the minimum imports of many of the materials listed.

"The emergency stock program which has been recently initiated by the Government will be nullified if materials which are normally in stock in the United States not owned by the Government are re-exported. Activities of foreign buyers have resulted in the removal of some 10,000 tons of rubber and an appreciable amount of tin from the market since 1 Sept. Attempts have also been made to obtain ferromanganese and supplies of other strategic materials, either in a raw or semifinished form now in the United States for export.

"Such sales are condemned by the more patriotic and responsible dealers and manufacturers in the United States, who are cooperating with the Army and Navy Munitions Board in its effort to increase the supply of these materials within the country."

Comments on Age-In-Grade

Among the remarks written by promotion list officers of the army in submitting their views in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S survey are the following:

Capt., FA—Forced attrition: "Age in grade and 'selection out.'" "The number of field officers should remain at 40% of total promotion list officers. Everyone seems to get promoted except the fighting arms on the ground."

Capt., CE: "My preferences are from selfish motives. I don't believe in forced retirement of officers qualified for active service, except for over age."

Capt., OD: "The above answers are personal answers. Regardless of promotion I plan to stay in Army and Ordnance until I get separated."

Maj., SC: "Age in grade retirement."

Maj., QMC: "The proposed plan now under consideration."

Maj., SC: "Proposed method appears best of all. After rigid physical examination of officers, essentials of any system should be: a. Age in grade beginning with general officers. b. Unlimited retirement at 3% pay. c. No extension of present promotion by selection."

Lt. Col., FA: "The 'age in grade' bill will undoubtedly force my retirement at 60 years of age. However, I believe it best plan for the Army."

Maj., OD: "It is not believed that the present time, when officers are needed for additional duties, is a good time for the age in grade retirement. Older officers can be placed on duty with the R.O.T.C."

Lt. Col., CE: "That provided by bill (1). Actually favor (4), but do not believe it can secure Congressional approval."

1st Lt., CE: "1. Physical exams. 2. Class 'B'."

1st Lt., Inf.: "By age and physical examination."

Capt., CAC—Forced attrition: "Age-in-grade."

2nd Lt., CAC — Forced attrition: "I favor present 'age-in-grade' bill, but not its application at present time; I propose furloughing by roster of all officers to Reserve (on 3/4 pay) for period of one year; stringent physical exams; stricter classification of officers; finally, application of 'age-in-grade' about 8-10 years from now."

2nd Lt., CAC — Forced attrition: "Forced attrition thru the proposed age-in-grade bill."

Col., Inf.—Forced attrition: "Elimination of least efficient."

Col., Inf.—Forced attrition: "On professional ability. This appears to be a bill based on personal and not on national defense grounds."

Col., Inf.—"Some method based on records by which the least capable would be retired on 2 1/2 per cent pay for each year of service."

Lt. Col., Inf.—"Selection of 5 or 10 per cent above grade of Capt. might be a good move for the army."

Lt. Col., Inf.—"Solution impossible in present set-up with great variety of duty other than with troops."

Maj., Inf.—Forced attrition: "Concentrate on the elimination of flatheads rather than flat feet."

Maj., Inf.—"Age-in-grade over selection."

Maj., Inf.—"I gave up a good business to go to war. My future was ruined when I returned from France. This is a raw deal. I don't want retirement."

Maj., Inf.—"Arrange all officers of 1920 appointment on promotion list according to age."

Maj., Inf.—Forced attrition: "When a chief of staff is chosen who is not the ranking Maj. Gen., retire at once every Maj. Gen. jumped. Retire every Brig. Gen. jumped when Maj. Gen. is chosen. Retire every colonel jumped when a Brig. Gen. is chosen. 2. More rigid physical exams. 3. Age-in-grade."

Maj., Inf.—Forced attrition: "Age-in-grade. One out of ten promotions should be by selection since there are recognized outstanding officers."

Maj., Inf.—"W. D.'s proposed bill. Any officer over 20 years service at liberty to retire at 3 per cent per year, 15-20 years' service 2 1/2 per cent per year of service."

Maj., Inf.—"Age-in-grade. This seems the fairest solution."

Capt., Inf.—"Professional examination before promotion to each grade to count equally with eff. reports." method would seem to combine age-in-grade and consideration of military record. I oppose forced retirement of fine brains on an arbitrary age basis."

Retire Colonels

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the discussion about accelerating promotion it has been suggested once or twice that the problem might be solved by forcing the retirement of all colonels of over thirty years' service who have been passed over (once, twice or more) for promotion to Brigadier General.

No figures have been compiled, as far as I know, showing what effect this would have, but it would seem to be the most logical first step to take to attain the desired end. If a colonel, who has served thirty years has been passed over more than once for promotion, it seems fairly sure that he will never be promoted. The country has had the benefit of almost his full span of years of service and can well afford to allow him to retire. The difference between his full pay and retired pay will more than pay the new second lieutenant who will be commissioned in his stead.

If this forced retirement of the passed over colonels does not bring about the desired result, then the question of the retirement of over-age officers in lower grades should be considered.

Until the statistical figures on this plan can be assembled, it is difficult to say how desirable it is, but it does seem that the most logical way to accelerate promotion is to clear away at the top of the list.

Maj., Inf.

Favors Reed Bill

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With a possible emergency on the horizon, I see no need for any attrition. If we must have a bill, revive the old "Reed" bill introduced by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania about ten years ago and passed by the Senate but turned down by the House.

It promoted all officers with 17 years service to the grade of major. The older officers were taken out of the promotion list and called supernumerary files. The supernumeraries were promoted according to age plus commissioned service.

True it would create a "Mexican Army" for a few years, but vigorous application of present laws plus a provision that all officers below brigadier general reaching the age of sixty be automatically retired would soon clear out the supernumerary list.

Of the two proposed bills may I register one large vote for the minority plan with starred officers retired at 64.

Any poll you may conduct will not be without prejudice. Army officers are notoriously selfish where promotion is concerned. All the "young in grade" will naturally vote for a wholesale purge. I only hope that if the original bill is passed some of the younger officers get caught about the time they have three children in college (and many of them will).

Captain, CWS.

Passed-Over Colonels

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to your letter of 7th August, enclosing postal card for survey of personal views on the pending Army promotion legislation, I have studied this question for a number of years, and feel that none of the attempts to correct the manifestly unsatisfactory situation regarding rank and promotion of Army officers has offered a practical solution of the problem. The "Age In Grade" plan of retirement would result in getting out a number of the older officers in each grade, but offers no assurance that these officers should be considered as the least qualified to continue in active service, and will probably result in removing many officers who are superior physically, mentally and professionally, to younger

Views on Original Survey

Following is a tabulation of 4,767 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S survey of the opinions of promotion list officers on the proposed age-in-grade retirement system and related principles.

BY GRADES

	1. Do you favor the proposed Age-in-Grade Retirement Bill?	2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and the rate of promotion?	3. Do you believe forced attrition is necessary?	4. Would you favor promotion by selection?
Colts.				
Yes	114	178	178	34
No	256	181	190	336
Lt. Colts.				
Yes	295	162	327	55
No	181	309	151	422
Majors				
Yes	907	445	953	169
No	586	1003	512	1305
Capt.				
Yes	956	156	1001	168
No	268	1057	212	1052
1st Lts.				
Yes	494	91	476	91
No	77	476	85	479
2nd Lts.				
Yes	227	70	194	60
No	53	203	65	222
TOTALS				
Yes	2903	1102	3129	577
No	1421	3229	1215	3816

BY ARMS AND SERVICES

	1. Do you favor the proposed Age-in-Grade Retirement Bill?	2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and the rate of promotion?	3. Do you believe forced attrition is necessary?	4. Would you favor promotion by selection?
AGD				
Yes	9	13	16	5
No	21	20	17	27
JAGD				
Yes	15	12	20	10
No	35	38	29	40
QMC				
Yes	159	107	196	39
No	171	213	128	288
FD				
Yes	39	15	48	9
No	30	52	20	58
CE				
Yes	233	56	251	75
No	88	262	70	248
OD				
Yes	108	27	116	35
No	42	123	34	116
SC				
Yes	85	38	84	13
No	43	90	43	116
CWS				
Yes	26	11	31	6
No	18	32	13	38
CAV				
Yes	250	73	252	38
No	89	256	81	301
FA				
Yes	476	140	504	94
No	188	503	153	564
CAC				
Yes	278	95	298	36
No	104	283	76	347
INF				
Yes	1005	433	1015	149
No	509	1039	464	1334
AC				
Yes	310	82	298	68
No	83	318	87	339
TOTALS				
Yes	2903	1102	3129	577
No	1421	3229	1215	3816

officers in the same grade, which would obviously be unfair and detrimental to the service.

In lieu of this plan, it is believed that a simpler plan which is entirely fair to all as it is based on selection for recognized ability after many years of service, and elimination for a combination of age and recognized relative inefficiency, would be preferable. The adoption of this plan will cause a continuing acceleration of promotion and will result in the elimination of the deadest of the dead wood among the officers' list, the passed-over colonels. This plan requires only the passage of an act of one sentence: "When a colonel on the active list of the Army shall have been passed over twice in the selection for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General by officers of the same branch or corps junior to him on the promotion list of the Army, he shall be automatically placed on the retired list of the Army four months after the date of promotion of the second officer of his branch or corps, whose permanent grade

on the promotion list is below that of the colonel affected by this act, to the grade of Brigadier General."

I feel strongly that this is the most effective way of fairly eliminating the most ineffective officers we have on the active list, and at the same time reasonably accelerating the promotion list.

Lt. Col., Air Corps.

Woodring Plan Good

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You are to be commended for your efforts to obtain opinions from officers on the age-in-grade retirement bill. Congressional committees could also get helpful information by contacting individual officers in the field as well as in Washington.

Age-in-grade retirement is the only sound solution to promotion stagnation and efficiency. The proposed bill appears to meet our requirements and should be permanent in order to assure retirement when a man is no longer useful to the service. Old officers in low grades are not only of little or no value to the service, they are a hindrance to progress. They are always looking backwards—never forward. They can only think "how it used to be done," with no ideas for modernizing and bringing our system up to date. Most officers when they reach the age of 60 years should be relegated to the role of "Reference Library." If retained in the service. Some few are aggressive and with new ideas, but most of them are stale in new ideas and simply "mark time" until the age of 64 has been reached.

Many officers, especially in the Air Corps would retire on three-fourth pay after 23 years service if authorized. This is for the reason that most Air Corps Officers desire to retire when they are no longer useful as pilots. Only a few should be retained as pilots after 50 years or about 25 years of flying. A small per cent retain excellent physical condition after flying for 20 years and a comparatively small per cent are required for high Air Corps commands.

An Air Corps officers best flying years, from experience and training, are from age 30 to 40. He should reach Squadron Commander's grade (major) early in his thirties and group commander (lieutenant colonel or colonel) by age 40 or 45.

The other branches (ground services) have more officers in the grades of Lieutenant colonel and colonel than they can use, but the expansion program of the Air Corps, increasing personnel of the Army as a whole, affords permanent promotion for ground branches, while the Air Corps gets practically nothing in the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel. Temporary promotions in the Air Corps become necessary, therefore doubling the cost to the government.

The only solution to this problem is a separate promotion list for the Air Corps, permitting Air Corps officers to reach command graded during the period of their best flying years and retiring those not qualified for active pilot duty at a fair rate of retired pay. Our present system is detrimental to the highest efficiency in the Air Corps and should be corrected at once in order to make the expanding air force a vital and highly efficient arm of our National Defense system.

Lt. Col., Air Corps.

No Navy System

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I served a 14 months' tour at a navy yard recently and had ample opportunity to observe the results of their system. As a result of that observation I am unalterably opposed to any scheme that produces "starred" "surplus-in-grade" "fitted" "best-fitted" or any other permanent classification of officers who are to remain on active duty.

I consider the present system with its many faults better than the minority plan.

Capt., QMC.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date with the journal.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The battles on the Diplomatic Front have raged desperately this week. The Premiers of Great Britain and France answered Hitler, who endeavored to split their alliance, by showing the solidarity of their policies and aims, and the unity of their forces operating in all theatres of war. Daladier denied that France entered the war from any spirit of conquest, and stated that his Government through war intended to obtain certain guarantees of security which would not be put in doubt every six months. Chamberlain also proclaimed Great Britain's desire for such guarantees. Both officials excoriated the Hitler Government, and declared they would not treat with it, but indicated plainly they would negotiate with a Government which truly represented the German people. Daladier asserted that all France wanted was sincere cooperation and loyal understanding between peoples; Chamberlain declared it was no part of his policy to exclude from her rightful place in Europe a Germany which would live in amity and confidence with other nations, and suggested that the Allies would take into account in any peace settlement the just needs and claims of all countries.

So the volleys exchanged by the belligerents. In the meantime, the Allies were watching Russia, the only nation thus far which has extracted profit out of war at no expense to herself. Daladier, who has been suppressing Communists in France, referred to Dictators "who massacred Communist workers and later reached agreements with their Chief," a backhanded slap at Stalin. Chamberlain withheld any criticism of the Soviets, and, indeed, his Government announced an agreement with them under which rubber and tin are to be exchanged for Russian timber. Obviously, the Allied policy continues to be to so move as to give no reason to Stalin to join forces with Germany in military operations.

This wooing of Stalin the Fuehrer has been meeting in practical fashion. He has assented to Russian occupation of Polish territory, to a Russian protectorate over Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and to the domination of Finland, which Moscow is now seeking. These measures will place the northern section of the Baltic Sea under Soviet control. Further to prevent the minority question from disturbing the relations of the two countries, Hitler is repatriating Germans in the Baltic States, and transferring allied Russian races and Jews to Russian territory.

No one doubts that Stalin and Hitler are agreed on the fate of Roumania and division of their control of the Balkans. That the Roumanian province of Bessarabia will be regained by the Soviets is to be expected. To offset as far as possible Russo-Germanic influence, three of the smaller states of Central Europe have entered into an understanding. They are Roumania, Hungary and Yugo-Slavia. This understanding appeals to Italy. It was made at a time when the Italian Press, government controlled, was assailing Communism. Italy has always maintained close relations with Roumania, and has been insistent upon a voice in Balkan affairs. If Duce, therefore, feels his Government should have as much to say about political and economic conditions in that region as Germany and Russia. Here is a rift in the Axis, the significance of which cannot be overlooked. Perhaps, it accounts for the failure of Mussolini to give support to the Hitler peace proposal, although an international conference would be welcomed by Il Duce since at that conference Italian claims against France could be pressed.

Adding to the complexity of the European situation is the matter of the future relations of Russia and Finland, which Moscow has raised. The demands upon the latter have aroused grave fears in Sweden, Norway, and to a lesser extent in Denmark, which lies in the German sphere of interest. They have caused the United States to express the hope that nothing would occur to jeopardize peaceful relations between the two countries. They are responsible for the mobilization of Finnish Reserves, and for defense preparations by Sweden. The Allies are concerned over the covetous eyes the Soviets have cast upon the strategic Aland Islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bosnia.

Back in the Soviet mind is obviously the purpose to regain all the territory which was lost as a result of the World War. Prior to 1914, the Baltic States and Finland belonged to Russia, and under agreement with Great Britain and France the Aland Islands were not fortified. At that time, too, Russia and Germany had a common boundary. Evidently, Hitler finds in the pre-war territorial condition being reestablished, another bit of wreckage of the Versailles Treaty. It is not believed Stalin will engage in war with Finland. Rather is his effort to obtain territory through demands backed by a display of overwhelming force. However, if war should come Finland, like Poland, will fight. The Allies would give her no assistance beyond moral encouragement, and that, too, would be the extent in all probability that Sweden and Norway would go. The sympathy of the United States would be with the Finns, the one people who have consistently paid the annual installment on their debt, but we would give it no expression other than by words.

There is one important factor in the world situation which is being overlooked, and that is Japan. It is known that France and Great Britain are now aiding Japan's efforts to restore peace in China by applying pressure to the Chiang-Kai-Shek Government to enter into negotiations with the Japanese through the Wang Ching Wei Government which they are about to set up. This action by the Allies followed the expression of Japanese displeasure with the Russo-German agreement, and the announcement from Tokyo that the Government would remain neutral in the European conflict. The better relations between the three Powers which have been established will mean that Stalin will be compelled to pay greater attention to the Far East, and prevent him from joining in military operations with Germany. Coupled with the Japanese desire to cooperate with the United States in the localization of the war in Europe, the result will be the isolation of Germany. Further to demonstrate her desire to arrange a friendly accord with the Western Powers, Japan, shortly, will reopen the Yangtze Kiang River, where lie the important British and American interests in China, to freedom of navigation. Thus it would seem that steps are being taken toward an eventual settlement of the China affair. Such settlement will exercise a large influence upon the European situation.

Because of the power of the United States, Europe is watching with close attention the debate in the Senate on the President's neutrality program. Adoption of that program was forecast by the refusal of the Senate by a vote of 66 to 25 to separate the cash and carry and the embargo repeal in the pending bill. The Senate is awaking

to the fact that grave harm will be done to the American merchant marine unless American ships be permitted to carry supplies to belligerents, and it is not improbable that the restrictions proposed in the bill will be modified. Passage of the measure as desired by the President will be an encouraging sign of American assistance to the Allies, and correspondingly disheartening to Germany.

Bureau of Yard and Docks—The Bureau of Yards and Docks continued its program of construction at Naval air stations this week with the award of a \$327,000 contract for landplane hangars at the New Base Field, Pensacola Naval Air Station. Last week the bureau awarded contracts for more than \$1,800,000 worth of construction at the Alameda, Calif., Naval Air Station. Other large contracts awarded by the bureau this week included: \$337,167 for sub-assembly shop at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard; \$414,000 for improvement of Pier G at Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard, and \$96,220 for concrete work and installation of services at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Army Medical Department—The October meeting of the Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at the Sternberg Auditorium (Center wing, School Building), Army Medical Center, at 8:00 p.m., Monday 16 October 1939. Dr. Henry J. John, Cleveland, Ohio, will speak on "Diabetes and the relation to it of some metabolic diseases."

Commissioned officers (active, reserve and retired) and physicians of the Medical Services of the Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service, and Veterans Administration, residing in Washington or vicinity, and members of the Medical and Dental Societies of the District of Columbia and of nearby counties of Maryland and Virginia are cordially invited to be present. Reserve officers of the Army who attend this meeting and who register in the book provided for the purpose at the entrance to the lecture hall will be credited with two hours toward the 200 hours required for reappointment. A buffet supper will be served at the conclusion of the program. A charge of fifty cents per person will be made for refreshments.

Coast and Geodetic Survey—The "Explorer," Coast and Geodetic Survey ship under construction at Seattle, Wash., will be launched Saturday, 14 Oct. It was announced this week by Admiral Leo Otis Colbert, Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. Mrs. Colbert will christen and sponsor the vessel, which, when completed will be the largest and most modern of the Department's hydrographic fleet. Built at a cost of \$1,250,000 for use off the Aleutian Islands, Western Alaska, the ship will have a cruising radius of 7,000 miles at normal cruising speed, which is about 14 knots.

The 1,500-ton vessel has an over-all length of 218 feet, is completely fireproof and is of two-compartment construction, which means she will remain afloat should any two of her seven compartments become flooded. The main propelling unit consists of steam turbines designed to deliver a rated power of 2,000 shaft horsepower at 130 revolutions per minute with a steam pressure of 300 pounds with 200 degrees superheat. There are two water tube boilers, each having heating surfaces sufficient to evaporate 18,000 pounds of steam per hour. The equipment and fittings are of the latest standardized types used in marine construction, embodying safety, reliability and service with a maximum of efficiency. All modern marine devices are utilized, including fire and smoke detectors, radio telephone, automatic whistle operators, clear vision screens, gyro compass and pilot, draft gages and radio direction finder. In addition to the newest standardized types of equipment the Explorer will be provided with the most recently designed fathometer and echo sound equipment used in modern hydrographic surveys.

Other Coast and Geodetic Survey officials in addition to Admiral Colbert who will attend the launching ceremony include, Capt. F. H. Hardy, Inspector of the Seattle Field Station; Comdr. A. M. Sobieralski, superintendent of construction; Lt. Comdr. E. W. Eickelberg, commander of the Steamer "Guide"; Lt. Comdr. R. L. Schoppe, commander of the steamer "Surveyor"; Lt. Comdr. G. C. Jones, commander of the steamer "Discoverer"; Lt. Comdr. R. D. Horne, commander of the steamer "Pioneer"; Comdr. J. H. Peters, Lt. B. H. Riggs and Lt. R. W. Knox.

Airplane Contracts—Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson announced this week that a contract totalling \$6,963,292 has been signed by the War Department for the purchase of airplane engines. Two types of engines are included in the contract. These are as follows: A type designated as the R 1820-65 and rated at 1000 horsepower, designed for powering the flying fortresses B-17C; and the R 2600-9, rated at 1500 horsepower, designed for the new B-25 airplane, a two-engined mid-wing, all metal medium bomber.

Air Navigation—Director Leo Otis Colbert, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, has announced the availability of the third edition of its special publication on air navigation, known as "Practical Air Navigation and the Use of the Aeronautical Charts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey," (Special Publication No. 197). The Bureau publishes aeronautical charts, which are just as valuable to air transportation as the nautical charts are to sea commerce. The new publication describes the detailed information to be found on these charts and explains their use in the four present methods of navigation. These may be briefly described as finding the position by reference to landmarks; by the direction and distance flown from a known point; by radio bearings; and by celestial observations. A chapter on meteorology and the interpretation of aviation weather maps is also included.

The new edition contains 209 pages, 102 illustrations, and 4 plates, including portions of aeronautical charts printed in full colors. It was written by Thoburn C. Lyon, associate cartographic engineer of the Bureau, and may be obtained either from the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 65 cents per copy.

Navy Enlistments—The number of broken-service enlisted men of the Navy who have rejoined the service since decision of the Navy Department to take such men in their old ratings, provided they have been out of the service less than eight years, passed the thousand mark this week, as the Navy continued its drive to boost its strength to 145,000 men. During the week ending 6 Oct. 210 former service men

re-enlisted, while during the month of September, 841 such enlistments were reported.

During the week ending 6 Oct. the Navy reported a total of 1,405 enlistments, including the 210 broken-service men. In the total were 1,161 first enlistments and 244 re-enlistments. Applicants accepted for first enlistment during the week totalled 1,357.

Army Industrial College—The students of the Army Industrial College, headed by Col. A. B. Johnson, OD, class president, will entertain the commandant of the college and his staff at a reception at the Army-Navy Country Club at 5:30 p. m., 24 Oct. Members of the class took their first field trip of the current school year on 12 Oct. when they witnessed demonstrations at Aberdeen, Md., Proving Grounds as the guests of the Army Ordnance Association.

Neutrality Patrol—With 39 of its war-time destroyers and the older Patoka already recommissioned and ready for duty in the neutrality patrol, the Navy virtually wrote "flims" this week to a wholesale re-fitting job, for only two of the 40 ships to be assigned to the patrol remain to be placed in commission. At the same time, naturally, the flow of orders from the Navy Department moving officers and warrant officers from various stations to ships of the patrol dwindled to a trickle this week.

Where dozens of officers were issued orders during the past two weeks, only three such orders were made this week, and the volume of Navy orders as a whole dwindled correspondingly. Lt. (jg) Richard D. Harwood was detailed to the Bernadou, Ens. Frederic B. Clarke to the Hatfield and Ens. Ira G. Stubbart to the Overton.

Other vessels which have been or are being recommissioned are the older (former ship tender) Patoka, which will fuel and service vessels of the patrol, and the destroyers Sturtevant, Bainbridge, Greer, Tarbell, Yarnall, Uphur, Sands, Philip, Wickes, Twiggs, Gamble, Ramsay, Montgomery, Lawrence, Crowninshield, MacLeish, Evans, Breese, King, Humphreys, Biddle, Blakeley, Barney, Hale, Aaron Ward, Dallas, Lea, Kane, Brooks, Fox, Gilmer, Ellis, Dupont, Cole, McCormick, Breckenridge and Buchanan.

Ordnance Department—Award of contract for 65,000 M-1 semi-automatic rifles, with spare parts and combination tools, was announced this week by the Ordnance Department as part of a \$15,147,818.01 purchase for the week. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., sole bidder, received the contract on its bid of \$8,710,000, a figure which shows an average cost of \$134 for each rifle, if the considerable cost of the spare parts and tools is not considered.

Among the other Ordnance Department contracts awarded this week were: \$302,937 for ammunition parts; \$457,200 for explosive powder; \$1,573,719.97 for explosive; \$2,667,924.05 for ammunition parts; \$128,975 for guns with mounts, and \$210,070 for guns.

Marine Corps—In its first report on progress in increasing the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 25,000, headquarters here revealed that recorded strength of the corps at close of business 6 Oct. was 19,290. This is an increase of 235 over the strength at close of business 29 Sept., a week earlier. Enlisted strength of the corps when the President issued his executive orders 8 Sept. proclaiming a state of limited emergency, was less than 18,000 men.

1st Lt. John V. V. Veeder, USMCR (V), who was "Johnny on the spot" when the naval attaches in England needed assistance in evacuating American nationals to their homeland has been relieved of active duty after having assisted American naval authorities in Britain for about two weeks. Lieutenant Veeder, who was travelling in England when hostilities began, at once offered his services, which were as promptly accepted, and he was ordered to active duty.

Dies Committee on Un-American Activities—The Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, which for more than a year has been holding hearings to determine the extent of anti-American activity and propaganda in the country, this week centered its attention on the testimony of Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, who described himself as a former officer in the army of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and former Soviet military intelligence official. General Krivitsky expressed the belief that Communist activity is being carried on in the American Army and Navy. He disclaimed any specific knowledge, however.

Mr. Roy E. Frisby, an architect at the Naval Gun Factory at the Washington Navy Yard, one of several employees subpoenaed to appear, told the Committee that employees at the yard are "all scared to death" of Communists. Other Navy Yard workers who were examined in executive session were listed by Committee attaches as Charles Gift and Fidel Borrás. After leaving the hearing, Mr. Frisby stated to newsmen that he had told the committee that Communists at the Navy Yard had "caused a lot of trouble" several years ago in efforts to increase Communist activity at the Yard but that he was unaware of any such activity at the present time. Several other Navy Yard workers are slated to appear before the Committee which is endeavoring to make a thorough study of the situation.

Shields for Soldiers—From Italian correspondents covering the German General Headquarters came this week a story that German infantrymen were being issued individual shields of duralumin, evidently in preparation for an attack. No details of the type of composition of the shield were given, and Ordnance and Infantry officers here were frankly skeptical that such shields were being carried by infantrymen, or that if they were, that they would be of any value.

One of the perennial inventions offered each week to the War Department for its consideration is a shield to be carried by advancing soldiers. None that would prove of any value, officers say, has yet been offered. Duralumin, or any similar light alloy known to American metallurgists, is useless because of its poor armor qualities. Rolled or cast steel armor plate which might afford protection must be discarded because of its great weight.

Duralumin is used in the tripods of the infantry's machine guns to reduce weight, but so soft is it that points which are subjected directly to the pounding of a firing gun must be protected by steel. Rolled steel, on the other hand, even though lighter than cast steel, is heavy enough. A square foot, one inch thick, weighs 40 pounds. To afford protection against a rifle bullet at 100 yards, such a steel plate would have to be three-eighths to one-half inch thick, and a slab of this with sufficient area to afford protection to a man behind it would weigh about 150 pounds—obviously an

impossible weight, even if the 75 pounds of equipment and rifle that the doughboy already is carrying is disregarded.

Proponents of shields, Ordnance and Infantry officers believe, usually forget the tremendous penetrative power of the modern rifle bullet. Bullet proof vests and the like are proof against the low velocity pistol bullet, but not against the rifle. Army officers believe that nothing has happened to change the principle of warfare that the individual soldier can no longer carry personal protection against firearms since the day the old muskets, inefficient as they were, took the Renaissance armies out of armor and put them into uniforms, and dealt a body blow to knighthood.

Certainly, it is admitted, a shield could be carried which would afford protection against the pistol and against a certain proportion of shell fragments—a major cause of injuries in modern combat. But against shell fragments, even, it would prove of no avail against those moving more forcibly, nor against those flying from a projectile which has burst behind an advancing line of troops.

The tin helmets worn in battle, it was pointed out, have been picked up from many a dead soldier—shattered by a shell fragment or pierced neatly by a rifle bullet.

Medical Department—As the result of examinations held in July for applicants desiring commissions in the Medical Corps, the names of 24 men, approved by the Medical Department as having passed the examination, have been sent to the Adjutant General. It is expected that that officer will in the near future prepare commissions for the successful applicants.

Marine Reserve Rank—Stating that he does not believe his age and experience to be commensurate with the rank, James Roosevelt, son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has submitted to the Commandant of the Marine Corps his resignation from the rank of lieutenant colonel in the volunteer Marine Corps Reserve. At the same time, he applied for a commission as captain in the Marine Corps Reserve and his application was accepted. The necessary papers have been forwarded to him preliminary to his actual acceptance of the commission.

The President's son was given the reserve commission when he assumed his duties as aide to his father. During the Pan-American good-will visit of his father, the rank was extremely helpful but now that he no longer holds a post on the White House secretariat, it is assumed that he desires to revert to a rank more suited to his age. Mr. Roosevelt will be 32 years of age in December. He was given the lieutenant colonelcy in 1936.

Express Your Views on Army Promotion!

In compliance with the following communication from the minority committee of the House Military Affairs Committee, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is conducting a supplementary survey of service opinion concerning points which have arisen since the original survey was inaugurated.

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The special minority committee of the Committee on Military Affairs is preparing a study of the revitalization measure, preparatory to further consideration of that measure by the Committee on Military Affairs early in the 1940 session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. Quite naturally, we are very desirous of obtaining all available information regarding the views of the officers now on the promotion list of the Regular Army.

For purpose of this study, we have decided upon a few specific questions that should be asked of each individual officer, as follows:

1. Which plan of vitalization do you prefer:
 - a. The original Woodring plan (age-in-grade retirement), H. R. 6632.
 - b. The minority plan (surplus-in-grade, limited service plan), H. R. 7374.
2. If the surplus-in-grade, limited service plan is adopted, do you favor retirement of starred officers prior to age 64?
3. If you prefer a plan for retirement of starred officers prior to age 64, at what age?
4. Please note any suggestions you may wish to make with reference to the vitalization of the Army.

We are very desirous of securing this information from every available source, and we wish to extend this study as extensively as possible. We will welcome all available information you may have or may be in position to secure for this purpose.

If you have not yet received your card, fill out the form below and mail it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Please indicate your replies to the following specific questions asked by the Minority Committee of the House Military Committee:

1. Which plan of vitalization do you prefer: (check appropriate square):
 - ☐ a. The original Woodring plan (age-in-grade retirement), HR 6632.
 - ☐ b. The minority plan (surplus-in-grade, limited service plan), HR 7374.
2. If the surplus-in-grade, limited service plan is adopted, do you favor retirement of starred officers prior to age 64 (check appropriate square): Yes ☐ No ☐
3. If you prefer a plan for retirement of starred officers prior to age 64, at what age? (specify age)
4. Please note any suggestions you may wish to make with reference to the vitalization of the Army:

If you responded to the JOURNAL's Basic survey check here: ☐

If you did not reply to basic survey indicate replies below:

Yes No

☐ 1. Do you favor the proposed Age-in-grade retirement bill?

☐ 2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and the rate of promotion it affords?

☐ 3. Do you believe some form of forced attrition is necessary?

☐ 4. Would you favor promotion by selection?

NAME

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Attacks Asst. Sec. Johnson

In the course of a three hour speech directed against the President's neutrality proposals, Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, on 11 Oct. directed a sharp attack against Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson. In the course of the address the Senator referred to remarks made in a recent speech by Mr. Johnson as "idiotic, moronic, and unpatriotic."

After discussing the President's "limited" emergency proclamation and his militarization of the Canal Zone, which actions he said "cannot be reassuring to our people," Senator Clark continued:

"Far more dangerous because far more calculated to alarm and inflame our people—and perhaps deliberately intended for that purpose—are the irresponsible statements and actions of certain officials who only by reason of their position carry a certain weight of authority. An example was the speech on yesterday by Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson in which he sought to inflame the people as to the safety of our own shores by comparing our situation to that of Poland. In my judgment, no more idiotic, moronic, unpatriotic remark has ever been made by a man in a high public position. To compare the situation of the United States, located between Canada and Mexico, with 3,000 miles of ocean between us and any possible adversary on one side and 7,000 miles of sea between us and any possible adversary on the other, and with a superb Navy, and a magnificent air force, with the situation of Poland, caught in a nutcracker, surrounded on three sides by Germany and the other side by Russia, is an attempt to alarm and excite our people which, to my mind, is beneath contempt."

"This is the same Louis Johnson, who has been flying around the country in an Army plane for the past several years preaching the inevitability of war and the certainty of our being drawn in, and drawing horrible pictures with grisly prophecies of our own shores being invaded and our own land being laid waste."

"This is the same Louis Johnson who recently, without any apparent authority of law, set up a War Resources Board, stacked its personnel with Morgan-Du Pont-controlled members, and publicly announced that as soon as we entered into war, under authority of an act which has never been passed by the Congress, the War Resources Board would become the War Resources Administration, and its chairman, the head of the Steel Trust, would become the virtual economic and industrial dictator—except for price fixing, which was to be handled by another similar committee. To be sure, after the affiliations of the personnel of the War Industries Board were exposed, the President announced that they would soon conclude their labors and be disbanded, but Louis Johnson is still in office and the Board has not been disbanded."

"This is the same Louis Johnson who furnished an office in the War Department to Leo M. Cherne to write a book called *Adjusting Your Business to War*, and then wrote a foreword in terms of fulsome adulation to that work."

"I was able to obtain the loan of a copy of this book, although it was not written for the perusal of such as I. This book describes in detail the Fascist plans contemplated by the War Department in the event of war, including drafting of manpower, regimentation of industry, restriction of the rights of labor, relaxation of the laws with regard to women and child labor, censorship, and many other subjects. To be sure, the President stated that the book had no administration approval, but Louis Johnson is still in office and the authenticity of the book as to the provisions of the Army mobilization plan has not been questioned."

Suspend Canadian Quarterly

Owing to the present hostilities the publication of the *Canadian Defence Quarterly*, published at Ottawa, has been suspended for the duration of the war.

Defense of Philippines

General Douglas MacArthur, USA-Ret., former chief of staff of the United States Army, and now military adviser to the President of the Philippine Commonwealth, believes an attack on the Islands would be too costly a project for an enemy to attempt.

In a statement issued recently in response to specific requests for his views, General MacArthur declared that the chances of victory by an invader would be problematical at best. The text of his statement follows:

"I have been asked to state publicly my professional opinion as to the possibility of successful defense of the Philippines in case of a foreign invasion by Japan, if independence of the Commonwealth is encompassed in 1946 as now provided by law. There are so many imponderables involved that I would be a fool or a knave to attempt to play the part of an accurate prophet on such a distant and obscure horizon. Certain broad basic facts can be enunciated, however, which lead to possible conjectures."

"Security is a relative term, and the uncertainty as to all factors involved in national combat is so great, that only the actual test of war can give the answer. The measure of the relative chances of two nations is not always determined by the actual strength and potentialities of the combatants. It is usually decided by the local strengths which are brought to bear at the decisive points of contact."

"In the case under consideration, the battle would have to be brought to these shores, so that the full strength of the enemy would be relatively vitiated by the vicissitudes of an overseas expedition. If the present national defense plan is earnestly and thoroughly carried out it would be a matter of serious doubt as to whether an enemy could concentrate superior forces at any vital Philippine area. His chances of victory would, therefore, be problematical at best."

"Napoleon Bonaparte once said he never fought unless he felt that he had a 70 per cent chance of victory. His was sage advice. No such percentage of prospective victory would exist in such a struggle. The maximum expeditionary force that could be launched in aggression against these Islands can be more or less accurately estimated, based upon the capacity of the adversary's commercial and naval fleets. This maximum force could be more than matched by the Philippine nation. Intelligent military leadership, therefore, would give a reasonable prospect of successful defense."

"In any event, it would cost the enemy, in my opinion, at least a half million of men as casualties and upwards of five billions of

dollars in money to pursue such an adventure with any hope of success. Would it be worth such a staggering cost? There would be constantly the added risk on the part of Japan of foreign intervention. If committed to such an attack the Japanese position would become desperate if such intervention should materialize on the part of a nation equipped with a powerful fleet. A Japanese blockade would be practically unfeasible without the tacit agreement of the other nations surrounding the Pacific. It would be foolhardy for Japan to attempt such an overseas campaign until assured beforehand of the neutrality and even acquiescence of the other interested powers."

"It has been assumed, in my opinion erroneously, that Japan covets these Islands. Just why has never been satisfactorily explained. Proponents of such a theory fail fully to credit the logic of the Japanese mind. Strategically, possession of these Islands would introduce an element of extraordinary weakness in the Japanese empire. It would split that empire militarily into two parts, separated by a broad stretch of ocean and between it would lie its present military enemy, China. Every reason that is now advanced as to the indefensibility of the archipelago by the United States, because of its distance therefrom, would apply in principle to its defense by Japan."

"As a matter of fact, its defense by Japan would be inferentially more complicated because of the invincibility of the hostility of the Filipino to foreign rule and his undoubted refusal to render military service to the Japanese empire. He has rendered and does render loyal service to the United States, but that nation has always cooperated in the goal of independence. He could not fail to become a hostile element in the Japanese empire. Economically, Japan would gain nothing by conquest in these Islands that it could not consummate more advantageously and cheaply by normal commercial and friendly process."

"No national reason exists why Japan or any other nation should covet the sovereignty of this country. The projected Philippine nation would be a menace to no other nation on earth so long as it is neutral in its internationalism as provided by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, and armed and secure against predatory effort against its integrity. A number of nations would undoubtedly resist its control by some other rival. But as long as it is under the sovereignty of the United States, whose pacific intentions are known and recognized throughout the world, or as long as, under its own flag, it is completely neutral and relatively secure from seizure by others, I can see no reason for dire predictions as to its bloody future and possible destruction."

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Enlisted Promotion Status

There are published below promotions made during the period between 5 Sept. 1939 and 9 Oct. 1939, in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the Chiefs of the Arms or Services concerned:

Quartermaster Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, The QMG. Promoted to technical sergeant—Albert A. Ferree.

Promoted to staff sergeant—Louis C. Cofer, Charles L. Bird, John Geiger, Harold Herdman and Thomas A. Smith.

Medical Corps

MAJ. GEN. J. C. McGEE, The SG.

(Last month Charles L. March was listed in error as having been promoted to master sergeant. Actually, Sergeant March was promoted to technical sergeant.)

Promoted to staff sergeant—Ronald O. Bell.

Finance Department

MAJ. GEN. F. W. BOSCHEN, The C. of F. No promotions.

Corps of Engineers

MAJ. GEN. J. L. SCHLEY, The C. of E. Promoted to master sergeant—J. H. Bakewell and Fred P. Bippus.

Promoted to technical sergeant—Edwin G. Kuhn and James W. Mitchell.

Ordnance Department

MAJ. GEN. C. M. WESON, The C. of O. Promoted to master sergeant—Lionie B. Williams.

Promoted to technical sergeant—John E. Poutz and Edgar L. Tharp.

Promoted to staff sergeant—Hershel J. Martin and Robert J. Hopkins.

Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. J. O. MAUBORGNE, The CSO. Promoted to staff sergeant—Edwin Thacker.

Chemical Warfare Service

MAJ. GEN. W. C. BAKER, The C. of CWS. No promotions.

Coast Artillery Corps

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. No promotions.

Air Corps

MAJ. GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, The C. of AC. Promoted to master sergeant—Charles Mueller, Harry Glascock, Paul B. Jackson and Joseph A. Filkins.

Promoted to technical sergeant—Stephen B. Golden, John D. Meeks, Hugh Bryan, James C. Rosser, George W. Carr and Gabriel Garduque.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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Army's Field Training

(Continued from First Page)

In the movement the Division will take all the motor equipment now assigned to it, that which can not be loaded on the transports being moved overland with messing and camping equipment for overnight stops. Wherever possible the motor convoy will stop at Army reservations.

Second Division

The Second Division will have its training in the San Antonio Area, which will mean little movement inasmuch as most of the units are permanently stationed at Ft. Sam Houston. However, the 1st Battalion of the 38th Division will not join the rest of the Division, but will remain at its home station, Ft. Sill, Okla. Thus the only units to be away from their home stations for the field training will be the 38th Infantry, less 1st Battalion, which is normally stationed at Ft. Douglas, Utah, and the newly organized 2nd Engineer Battalion whose permanent station is Ft. Logan, Colo.

Third Division

Present plans call for the 3rd Division concentrating at Ft. Lewis, Wash., the present home of a number of Division headquarters and a number of the units. There is a possibility of these plans being modified later so as to bring the Division's concentration area in a more southerly clime.

Fifth Division

Most of the Fifth Division, whose permanent headquarters are at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., will go to Ft. McClellan, Ala., for concentration. Initially, however, the artillery units will have about two months training and service practice at Ft. Knox, Ky., after which it will join the division at Ft. McClellan. One rifle company of the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, is to go to Ft. Brady, Ky., for temporary duty. Also it is planned to have the Maintenance Platoon, (less one repair section and one wrecker section), Headquarters and Headquarters company, 5th Quartermaster Battalion, remain at Ft. Knox, Ky.

The units of the Fifth Division which will go to Ft. McClellan at the beginning of the exercises are generally, as follows: Division Headquarters and Military Police Company, Signal Company, Engineer Battalion, Medical Battalion, Quartermaster Battalion, two Infantry regiments, and one Infantry regiment less one battalion. A battalion of the 22nd Infantry now at Ft. McClellan will be substituted for the missing battalion in one of the regiments.

The artillery units assigned to the Fifth Division are the 19th Field Artillery (75 mm gun) and the 21st Field Artillery (155 mm howitzer) both of which are inactive but are to be activated at Ft. Knox, Ky., with the exception of the 1st Battalion of the 19th Field Artillery, which is now active at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., except for Battery C, which is at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Sixth Division

The newly organized Sixth Division, headquarters for which are at Ft. Lewis, Wash., will go to Camp Jackson, S. C., for concentration, except for the 1st Field Artillery (75 mm. gun) which will not join it there until later—probably about February. The 1st Field Artillery is now active at Ft. Sill, Okla., except for the 3rd Battalion which is a new unit to be constituted also at Sill.

Method of Moving

As it is doing in the case of the First Division orders, the War Department will, in ordering additional movements, stress maximum economy in all operations. Vehicles will be used to their fullest capacity of personnel and baggage, shuttling if necessary. It is planned to permit all officers and men who desire, and who can be spared, to travel by their privately owned automobiles at no expense to the government. In all cases determination of whether movement will be made by rail or motor will be decided on the basis of economy.

In the movement of personal baggage, it is understood, the policy will be to permit the taking of such as will be transported without charge by the railroad, such as: officers bed rolls, kit bags, shoulder packs, trunk lockers, squad boxes, company and regimental field

Division Commanders

The War Department announced yesterday that the commanding generals of the five streamlined divisions will be as follows:

1st Division

Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short

2nd Division

Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger

3rd Division

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney

5th Division

Brig. Gen. Campbell G. Hodges

6th Division

Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott

General Short is at present on duty at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. General Krueger and General Sweeney are at present commanding the Second and Third Divisions. General Hodges is now on duty at Ft. Snelling, Minn. General Trott is now commanding the 16th Infantry Brigade at Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

desks, battalion and regimental dispensaries, litter with sling, tools, cobblers kits, typewriters, ranges and rations for consumption enroute.

Most of the outfits will move with mobilization equipment, heavy tentage, foot lockers and arm racks, unit supplies now on hand, less ammunition. Heavy company and organization fund property probably will not accompany the units. Units moving by motor will take messing and camping facilities for overnight stops, but will stop at Army reservations wherever it is possible.

When the units leave their home stations recruiting there will be discontinued but such recruiting will be continued at their training areas.

In going into their temporary training stations, it is planned to establish minimum utilities for water supplies, bathhouses, latrines, kitchens, (but no mess halls), while hospital facilities will usually be created by moving some of the permanent units out of their barracks and setting up hospital facilities. The units thus moved out will go under tents.

Brig. Gen. A. B. Warfield, Assistant Quartermaster General in charge of the Supply Division, is now visiting the rendezvous of the First, Fifth and Sixth Divisions to make estimates of supply activities necessary in connection with concentration of the divisions in the South.

General Warfield left Washington 9 Oct., and is inspecting facilities at Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; Ft. Screven and Ft. Benning, Ga.; Ft. McClellan, Ala., and Ft. McPherson, Ga. He is expected to return to Washington 17 Oct.

The first announcement of the field training plan, issued by the War Department 7 Oct., was as follows:

"The Secretary of War, the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, today announced a new plan for the field training of combat troops of the Regular Army. It is essential, the Secretary explained, that in view of the extremely limited numbers available for the defense of the United States as an initial protective force, the training of this nucleus should be perfected in such a manner as to insure its maximum effectiveness. The plan serves to take advantage of climatic conditions suitable for continuous field operations in certain areas of the United States, thus enabling troops to concentrate, generally under tentage, for extensive field maneuvers. It will utilize the permanent housing installations of the scattered northern posts from which these troops are to be drawn, for the organization of newly-created units until the field training program is completed, and will afford to the organizations being concentrated the long needed opportunity for combat team training on a large scale.

"This plan is in accordance with the peace-time training program of the Regular Army, developed by the General Staff

for the purpose of securing this extensive field training, the lack of which has not been remedied by the past occasional opportunities provided by means of Army maneuvers.

"For the purpose of inaugurating this three-fold program, Secretary Woodring announced that orders have just been issued by the War Department for the concentration of the First Division on the large military reservation at Ft. Benning, Georgia. The First Division is now stationed at ten different posts in North-eastern United States. This will be followed in rapid succession by similar concentrations at other stations for the four remaining Infantry divisions of the Regular establishment now under reorganization, and being brought to their peace-time strength under the increase to 227,000 authorized by the recent Presidential Executive Order. Two Cavalry divisions will also be concentrated.

"The Infantry divisions will first be given field training to familiarize commanders with the new organization, then they will be concentrated for Corps maneuvers, together with the special corps troops which have heretofore been entirely lacking. These last units are now being organized for one corps out of the same Executive Order increase, but the War Department plans to provide the corps troops for a second corps as well as four more divisions of the Regular establishment, when and if authorized to raise its quota of Regular soldiers to peace strength.

"Mr. Woodring emphasized the fact that the results of the Army maneuvers conducted during the past five years have clearly indicated the necessity of assembling the divisions of the Regular Army for much longer periods than has been possible in the past under the system of providing field training for each of the Four Armies only once in four years and then only for a two-weeks' period. This system, together with the general lack of corps troops—heavy artillery, engineers, medical regiments, signal battalions, Quartermaster truck trains—has made it virtually impossible for the mobile combat troops of the Regular Army to be considered as an immediately available, first-line combat team, experienced in large-scale field operations.

"The plans of the War Department, the Secretary of War stated, contemplate extensive field training with these large units during the winter until the higher command of the Army is familiarized with the technique, tactics and team work involved, and the troops are accustomed to operating in large groups. This concentration will also be utilized for the education of higher commanders and staffs of the National Guard, as well as for officers of the Reserve Corps. In this connection, the Secretary remarked that the plans of the War Department have been so drawn as to avoid occasion for any similar training concentrations of the National Guard, by providing a basis for stimulating training by extra drills and rations for week-end training, avoiding the necessity of detaching the men from their civilian occupations. He expressed his satisfaction at the progress being made by the various states in the recruiting program now under way to raise the units of the National Guard to a strength which permits of more practical training, because in the past these units were so small that they were unable to man the weapons ordinarily assigned such organizations, and sickness or ordinary absenteeism greatly diminished their effectiveness.

"The War Department will utilize the shelter in the posts temporarily vacated in the North by the movement of the divisions now being initiated, for the organization and preliminary training of the new units. These then in turn will be sent to the field training areas in the South, the original divisions being returned to their home stations.

"The Department has its arrangements made for carrying the foregoing program to completion as rapidly as the funds are made available. In the meantime, the concentration of the recently reorganized divisions and the special troops for one corps will be carried out without delay. The concentration points for the five reg-

ular divisions and special troops first to take the field for training are at Fort Benning, Georgia, for the First Division; Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, for the Second Division; Fort Lewis, Wash., for the Third Division; Camp McClellan, Alabama, for the Fifth Division; Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for the Sixth Division; and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort Knox, Kentucky, for corps troops with a few at Camp Ord, California. The Cavalry concentration will be at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas."

Expand National Guard Training

(Continued from First Page)

ized by appropriation acts.

Funds also exist to permit seven days' field training of all National Guard units. The War Department envisions a plan whereby battalions or regiments would converge by truck at selected camp sites—those used by the guard during its regular summer training periods, if possible—on Saturday afternoons and remain in camp until late Sunday night or early Monday morning, or otherwise as the state authorities may decide.

This sort of training is considered one of the most valuable of all since it probably will give troops opportunity to fire .30 caliber pieces on the rifle range and participate in numbers in other movements of a nature not usually possible at weekly drills.

The War Department emphasized that both of these phases of training could only be carried out with the aid of the States, if it is decided to go through with them. It would be the States which would determine the best times for the additional night drills, and which would designate the units to go in week-end training and the campsites they would use.

Present plans for training of National Guard officers with Regular troops would not go into effect until the first of the new divisions are functioning in the field. The training probably would be limited to commanders of divisions and their chiefs of staffs and commanders of brigades and their executive officers—not more than 75 officers in all. These would be flown to the division encampments where they would spend the week-ends observing Regulars in troop movements and maneuvers and conferring with the Regular Army division commanders and their aides. Similar opportunity will be given to Reserve officer commanders of high units and their staffs.

None of the three training plans is intended to interfere with the peace-time occupations of the National Guardsmen—officers or enlisted men.

Of interest in connection with operation of the extra-training program is the increased pay which would be forthcoming. The first point to be settled is whether time spent in week-end camps should be paid for as armory drills or as field pay. If the former is adopted, officers will be paid on the basis of 1-30th of the monthly base pay of their rank for each day in the field. But the time so spent will cut into the total of 60 days a year, or eight in one month, permitted by law. If field pay is given, as is the case during summer training period, the officers will receive actual base pay for the period in training and will also be entitled to certain benefits, such as hospitalization.

Present law provides that each captain, lieutenant and warrant officer shall be paid 1-30th of the monthly base pay of his rank for each regular drill, not exceeding 60 per year nor eight in any one month. Officers above rank of captain receive a flat \$500 a year. Officers below rank of major, not attached to any unit, are limited to 4-30th of their monthly base pay each month.

In addition, all officers in command of organizations of less size than a brigade, receive a supplementary sum to compensate them for the administrative duties they must perform. This sum is limited to \$210 a year, and in practice varies between \$90 and \$240, depending on the size of the unit and the amount of property which must be safeguarded.

Enlisted men of the first five grades receive 1-30th of the base pay of their

(Please turn to Page 151)

THE Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring entertained a company of twelve at dinner Thursday evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. James Harris of Kansas City, the latter a daughter of former Senator Cameron Morrison of North Carolina, and an old school friend of Mrs. Woodring, whom she has not seen since they were girls until now.

Mrs. Woodring and Mrs. Edison, wife of the acting Secretary of the Navy, presided at the beautifully appointed tea table at the afternoon reception given by Miss Mabel Boardman for the booth workers of the Red Cross Drive, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Edison has just returned to Washington from Lewellyn Park, West Orange, her home in New Jersey, where she has a lovely garden, the delight of her heart, and which to leave is a real trial. Mrs. Edison also attended Thursday afternoon the tea given in compliment to Miss Helen Hayes, the actress, by the Newspaper Women's Club of Washington. A touch of grippe making the acting Secretary hors de combat, he and Mrs. Edison are declining at present, dinner invitations.

Secretary and Mrs. Woodring are ardent first nighters, and will entertain a theatre party Monday evening to see the Clare Booth play, "Margin for Error." Mrs. Woodring is to receive Madame Horonuchi, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, also on Monday, an intimate little tea party, as the Japanese envoy is an old acquaintance, dating from his days as Consul General in New York.

A day on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Alford near Falls Church, Va., tomorrow, Sunday, promises a treat for Secretary and Mrs. Woodring.

The United States Army Horse Show team under the direction of Maj. John T. Cole, Cavalry, team captain, has been working strenuously to have itself in form for the Show at Madison Square Garden, opening 4 Nov., and incidentally for the Olympics in 1940, and as no official cancellation has been served, the team still goes under the assumption that its job is to be ready. So at Ft. Riley, Kansas, officers and mounts have been going through their paces and getting ready for the trek East. In line to make the trip East under Major Cole are Capt. Carl W. A. Raguse, Capt. Royce A. Drake, Capt. Milo H. Matteson, 1st Lt. Frank S. Henry and 1st Lt. Franklin F. Wing.

Though there is to be no Inter-American Horse Show in Washington this autumn, some old favorites will be seen at the Madison Square Garden Show. Chilean and Toqui are here from Chile, as well known as is their gallant owner, Maj. Eduardo Yanez of the Chilean Army who has made nine trips from Chile to New York and several to Washington with his famous horses, the most travelled jumping horses in the world.

Maj. Arthur Rogers, assigned to duty at the Washington War College, has with Mrs. Rogers and Miss Patricia Rogers established himself at Lyon Village, Arlington, Va.

Maj. Paul Reichle, USA, of Ft. Bragg, N. C., and his son, Paul, jr., have been visiting Maj. and Mrs. Henry Hockwald in Washington, D. C., en route to New York and will return for another visit on their way home.

Capt. Daniel Callaghan, Naval Aide to the President, had a brief visit from Mrs.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Callaghan who arrived from the West Coast, en route to New York. She will return to Washington for a longer stay.

Mrs. William Callaghan, wife of Commander Callaghan, and sister-in-law of Mrs. Daniel Callaghan, entertained at a cocktail party for the latter before her departure for the metropolis. Some of the ladies assisting were Mrs. F. L. Lowe, wife of Commander Lowe; Mrs. Edwin J. O'Hara, wife of Lt. Col. O'Hara, USA, Mrs. Adrian Brunett and Mrs. Paul Brunett of Rockville, Md.

Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Brown have let it be known that they will hold a series of at-homes on Wednesdays, 18 Oct.; 1 and 15 Nov., and other dates to be selected later. They will receive the officers at the Academy, Professors, those at the Post Graduate School and Midshipmen, as well as their large army of friends in Annapolis and outlying posts and cities, including Washington, just a pleasant drive to the quaint little city on the Severn.

Besides the at-home that Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief of Staff, plans to hold on 17 Oct., at their quarters at Ft. Myer, Mrs. Harold R. Stark, wife of the Chief of Naval Operations, will also be hostess at a similar affair at the Commandant's house at the Naval Observatory, and Admiral Stark will be with her to greet all officers on duty in naval operations and their families. This will be the first such function, since Admiral and Mrs. Stark took possession of the charming, rambling old house overlooking the city.

At the Marine Base at Quantico, the Commanding General and Mrs. Louis MacCarthy Little have already held their reception to receive the officers and their families, the pleasant affair taking place Thursday at the officers' club from five to seven.

The president of the officers' mess, Col. Julian C. Smith and Mrs. Smith were in the receiving line with Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Little.

General and Mrs. Little have just moved into their quarters there, and Quantico being so close to Washington, it is like coming home to them, so large a circle of friends and acquaintances do they possess in the Capital City where they lived for some years, and where prior to her marriage to General Little, Mrs. Little, first as Elsie Cobb and then as Mrs. Elsie Cobb Wilson, has practically spent most of her life.

Some of those from Washington included in the guest list Thursday were: the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, Col. A. A. Vandegrift, assistant commandant, and Mrs. Vandegrift; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. D. C. McDougal; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Beaumont, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Russell Putnam, Brig. Gen. E. A. Ostermann, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Larsen, and Col. and Mrs. Selden Kennedy.

A most interesting excursion to Carlisle Barracks to be experienced by the Gray Ladies of Walter Reed Hospital was to have taken place yesterday, but pressure of war work and pledges for this, that, and the other connected with the full program of war workers, has made it advisable to postpone the trip till the end of the month—the 30th.

The plan is to get off to an early start, arrive at Carlisle Barracks around eight-thirty or nine and then to be conducted by the commanding officer, Col. Herbert C. Gibner, USA, Medical Corps. Some of the Gray Ladies who will later make the trip are Mrs. Albert N. Bagges, Mrs. Earle D. Quinell, wife of Lt. Col. Quinell, Mrs. R. E. Murrell, MC; Mrs. Ira Bennett, an indefatigable worker in the ranks of the Gray Ladies and of course, Miss Margaret H. Lower, Field Director at Red Cross House at Walter Reed Hospital.

(Please turn to Page 150)



MISS HEBE LOUISE REYNOLDS

daughter of Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, former Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. Reynolds, who will be married today to Capt. Conn Lewis Milburn, jr., MC, USA, at Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C.

Weddings and Engagements

CAPT. Walden Lee Ainsworth, USN, and Mrs. Ainsworth, now residing in New Orleans where Captain Ainsworth is stationed at Tulane University, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Katharine Walden Ainsworth, to Lt. (jg) Benedict Joseph Semmes, Jr., USN. Miss Ainsworth attended Miss Bouigny's Country School at Warrenton and the Miss Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry before coming to New Orleans. Last year she attended Newcomb College there. Lieutenant Semmes is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Semmes of Memphis. He graduated from the Naval Academy in the Class of 1934, and is at present stationed on board the USS Badger, now in European waters.

Miss Mary Martha McKimney, daughter of Mrs. John Anderson McKimney of Norfolk, Va., was married recently to Ensign George Levick Street, 3rd, USN. Escorted by her uncle, Mr. Richard Hamilton Elliott, the bride wore a lovely gown of white Duchess satin, made mid-Victorian in design with full skirt, bustle, puffed sleeves and square neck, which was outlined with seed pearls. Her veil was also held by seed pearls in a tiara, and her Ivory Prayer Book was covered with gardenias and the markers were of ribbons and valley lilies. She wore an heirloom string of pearls. Her maid of honor, Miss Alice Willis, wore periwinkle blue taffeta and carried an old-fashioned bouquet.

Midshipman Abbott Prince Street of the U. S. Naval Academy, was his brother's best man and the groomsmen were Lt. Comdr. McFarland W. Wood, USN, Lt. Merrill M. Day 2nd, USMC, and Ensign William Leonard, USN.

The Rev. Daniel T. Merritt, pastor of the Larchmont Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony before an improvised altar abloom with Easter lilies, white snapdragons and lighted tapers.

A reception followed and the bridal couple left for a honeymoon trip through the Valley of Virginia. Ensign Street is attached to the USS Arkansas.

Lt. Donald Walker Thackeray, USA, son of Mrs. Robert Gladstone Thackeray of Wakefield, R. I., and the late Colonel Thackeray, has married Miss Virginia Becker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman Becker of Maplewood, N. J., the

marriage taking place last Saturday in Prospect Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Arthur Nelson Butz officiating and the ceremony followed by a reception at the Maplewood Club.

Capt. Stephen Asbill, USA, was best man and the ushers were Lts. Frank W. Norris, and John Tilson, West Point; William Sussmann and Trevor Dupuy, Ft. Ethan Allen, and John Dodson, Presidio, Calif. Lieutenant Thackeray is a graduate of West Point, and his bride graduated from Mount Holyoke College. They will live in California.

Mrs. Horace Lee Washington, a granddaughter of Gen. Hart L. Stewart of Chicago, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Helen Lee, to Mr. Arthur Norris Kennard, son of Sir Howard and Lady Kennard of Langham House, Rode, Somerset, England. Until the outbreak of the war Sir Howard was British Ambassador to Warsaw.

The late Horace Lee Washington served as U. S. Consul General in London. He was related to the families of the Washingtons and the Robert E. Lees. The bride-to-be was presented at the Court of St. James and in Washington and Baltimore.

Mr. Kennard was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Miss Washington will sail shortly for England where the wedding will take place.

Miss Marguerite Gatlin, daughter of Comdr. Henry Grady Gatlin, USN, and Mrs. Gatlin was married to Ensign Sumner Young, at St. Peter's Chapel, at Mare Island, Calif., 26 Sept.

The bride's father, Chaplain Gatlin, performed the ceremony which was followed by a reception at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott at Mare Island.

Ivory brocade formed the bridal gown which was made with tight basque, short puffed sleeves; full skirt ending in a short train. Her finger tip veil of ivory tulle was held by a chaplet of seed pearls. Her bouquet was of orchids, lilies and bouvardia.

Her maid of honor was Miss Virginia Banner of Richmond, a former classmate at Randolph-Macon College. Her gown was of periwinkle blue taffeta with small bustle and flaring skirt. A trig little hat of blue taffeta topped her costume. Ensign. (Please turn to Page 150)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
10 October 1939

Admiral and Mrs. Wilson Brown entertained at lunch before the Navy-University of Virginia football game on Saturday. The guests included Rear Adm. and Mrs. Leigh Noyes, Rear Adm. and Mrs. John Towers, Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Woods, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Munroe, Miss Diana Allyn and Mr. Robert Munroe.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. G. R. Marvell have returned to their home in Annapolis after spending the summer in Jamestown, R. I.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Ross, of Charleston, S. C., are visiting Mrs. Ross' brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Benton W. Chippendale at their quarters on Upshur Road.

Mrs. Slack, wife of Lt. Leslie M. Slack, arrived from Norfolk to spend a short time with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Walton Hopkins.

Capt. and Mrs. William McClintic, who spent the summer at Cape Cod, have returned to their apartment on King George St.

Mrs. Wyatt, wife of Comdr. Ben H. Wyatt, returned from California last week and is staying at Carvel Hall. She was joined over the week-end by her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wyatt and Miss Ann Bullard, who attend Marmot Junior College, Thompson, Conn.

Mrs. Dortsch, widow of Capt. Isaac Dortsch, USN, and her two daughters, have come to Annapolis to spend the winter after the summer spent in the North.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Yanquell and their two daughters, Julia and Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with Mrs. Yanquell's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Kuehnemunde.

Capt. W. T. Smith, USN-Ret., and Lt. V. J. Meola, USN, were the speakers at the meeting of the University Club on Wednesday night at Carvel Hall. Captain Smith has just returned after two years as Naval Attaché in Berlin and spoke about his personal observations of conditions in Germany. Lieutenant Meola discussed Italy, having just returned after six months in that country as an advanced language student.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
13 October 1939

The Corps of Cadets and many of the post personnel will attend the Army-Columbia game in New York tomorrow. Among those planning to motor down for the game are Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Col. and Mrs. William E. Morrison, Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton and their guests Mr. and Mrs. Harold DeLacour, of New York, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harris Jones and their guests Maj. and Mrs. Willis E. Toole, of Washington, Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. J. J. Christian, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence H. Danielson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald A. Counts, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Stanley E. Reinhardt, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis E. Hibbs, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Oscar P. Snyder, Maj. and Mrs. Marion Carson, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Welkert, Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Harper, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Roosma, and Capt. and Mrs. Devere P. Armstrong.

Lt. Col. Charles W. Ryder, Commandant of Cadets and Mrs. Ryder, will attend the Army-Columbia game and are passing the week-end as the guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Cunningham, of New York.

The regular monthly meeting of the West Point Woman's Club was held on Tuesday at Culham Hall. The meeting was sponsored by the garden group and Mrs. Walter S. Fulton, of Washington, spoke on Interior Decorating as applied to army living.

Mrs. Robert B. Hutchins, wife of Capt. Hutchins, has returned to the garrison after passing a month in San Francisco.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas D. Stamps had visiting them early in the week Mrs. Walter A. Fulton, wife of Colonel Fulton, of Washington and Mrs. Bartley M. Harloe, wife of Maj. Harloe, of Washington.

Visiting on the post last week-end were Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer (Ret.), Captains Luther S. Smith, and Ralph E. Fisher, all of Washington.

Maj. and Mrs. Arthur C. Purvis are passing this week-end in Syracuse, N. Y., as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Albert A. F. Kaempfer.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert W. Greenwell have as their guests for several weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Rebeck, of Cleveland. Miss Joyce Greenwell has departed for Smith College.

Week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Harper were Capt. and Mrs. Lucien F. Wells, Jr., of Ft. Jay, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Trenton Meredith, of New York.

Maj. and Mrs. R. Ernest Dupuy had as their guests over last week-end their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Trevor N. Dupuy, of Ft. Ethan Allen. Lieutenant Dupuy has returned to Ft. Ethan Allen and will sail shortly for Puerto Rico. Mrs. Dupuy will pass some time at West Point as the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Dupuy.

Capt. and Mrs. Ewing H. France had visiting them Maj. and Mrs. Ray A. Dunn, of Middletown Air Depot, Pa.

Last Sunday in the Cadet Chapel the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James S. Cathroe was christened Susan Eleanor. Chaplain H.

Fairfield Butt, 3rd, officiated and the sponsors were Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hickman, of Washington, Mr. Alfred A. Strauss, Jr., of New York, and Miss Isabel Rickard, of Omaha, Nebr. Also visiting the Cathroes for the week-end were Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence Olson, of Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
8 October 1939

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, shared honors at a delightful luncheon given by Mrs. John George Ziegler in her Vista Street home for the First Lady of the Navy; Mrs. Husband E. Kimmel, wife of Rear Admiral Kimmel, and Mrs. Harry Hill, wife of Captain Hill.

Mrs. Russell Willson, wife of Rear Admiral Willson, was elected president of Officers' Wives Club at the meeting Tuesday in Pacific Coast Club with Mrs. Bloch continuing as honorary president of the club, which numbers nearly 500 on its roster.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year are: First vice president, Mrs. W. K. Kilpatrick, wife of Captain Kilpatrick; second vice president, Mrs. W. J. Lightie, wife of Captain Lightie; recording secretary, Mrs. Harold M. Bemis, wife of Captain Bemis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Paulus P. Powell, wife of Commander Powell; treasurer, Mrs. Stuart D. Truesdell, wife of Lieutenant Commander Truesdell, ret.; assistant treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Royer, wife of Commander Royer; executive committee—Mrs. J. F. Shafroth, wife of Captain Shafroth; Mrs. Frank T. Leighton, wife of Captain Leighton, and Mrs. Frank H. Lash, wife of Commander Lash.

After the program, a talk on banking given by Graydon Hoffman, tea was served with Mrs. Forde A. Todd, wife of Rear Admiral Todd; Mrs. William F. Halsey, wife of Rear Admiral Halsey; Mrs. Edwin F. Cutts, wife of Captain Cutts, and Mrs. H. H. Crosby, wife of Captain Crosby, alternating at the urns and assisted by a number of club members.

Brig. Gen. Pelham Glassford, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Glassford, who have spent the summer months at Laguna Beach, were in Long Beach this week on a brief visit to their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. W. W. Graham (Dorothy Glassford), en route to their home at Phoenix, Ariz. While here they were entertained at dinner aboard the USS Chicago, to which Lieutenant Graham is attached.

At the buffet dinner last evening in Coast Club, arranged especially for the Navy contingent, Comdr. and Mrs. Percy Powell were among those entertaining friends.

Mrs. Kemp Christian, wife of Commander Christian, executive officer of USS Nevada, was hostess Thursday at a luncheon in Coast Club for wives of heads of departments on the ship, guests being Misses Francis Rockwell, James Ellis, Lawrence Grannis, Richard Hartung, Robert Treshie, William McCain, Eugene Walter and C. R. Murray.

Orders for several cruisers to leave for the Hawaiian Islands is the incentive for wives of ranking officers to make the voyage across aboard SS Lurline. Among these are Mrs. William Purnell, wife of Captain Purnell, commanding USS New Orleans; Mrs. Charles H. McMorris, wife of Captain McMorris, skipper of the new airplane carrier, Enterprise; Mrs. Robert Glover, wife of Commander Glover, on the Indianapolis staff, and Mrs. Harry Guthrie, wife of Commander Guthrie, who are sailing Friday.

NORFOLK, VA.
12 October 1939

The first of a series of entertainments to be given this season by the Officers' Mess of the Norfolk Navy Yard was held Friday evening 6 Oct. in the Officers' Club in the yard. The party was in the form of a supper dance and more than one hundred guests were in attendance. Dancing was enjoyed from nine till one o'clock.

Preceding the dance a number of dinner parties were given. Among those entertaining were Comdr. and Mrs. Harold J. Wright, who were hosts to a party of thirty; Officers and their wives of the USS New York entertained a group of ten, and Lt. and Mrs. C. M. Fraleigh were hosts at a dinner of six with Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Alvin Miller and Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Parker as guests.

The next dance sponsored by the Officers' Club will take place on Friday night 27 Oct. and will be a Halloween costume dance. Other dances to follow will take place on 10 Nov., 8 Dec., 29 Dec., 19 Jan., 9 Feb., 1 Mar., 29 Mar., 19 April and 10 May.

Officers of Squadron V-D-53 entertained Monday night at a dinner given at the Officers' Club in the Naval Operating Base, in honor of the commander of the squadron, Comd. Steven W. Callaway and Mrs. Callaway, who are being transferred soon, and the new squadron commander, Lt. Comdr. Aaron P. Storrs and Mrs. Storrs. Covers were laid for forty and in addition to the guests of honor, those present included: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Bertram D. Quinn, Lt. and

Mrs. John L. Ewing, Jr.; Lt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Hall, Lt. and Mrs. David W. Shafer, Lt. and Mrs. Francis E. Bardwell, Lt. and Mrs. Schermerhorn Van Mater, Ens. and Mrs. Edward Steenlieb, Ens. and Mrs. Albert L. Terwilliger, Ens. and Mrs. Milton W. Swan, Ens. and Mrs. Ekwood W. Chase, Ens. and Mrs. Frank A. Escobar, Misses Elva-O. Gee, Jean Blossel, Margaret Hudgins, Margaret Perry, and Lt. James E. Leeper, Ens. Gerard S. Bogart, Jack A. Eady and William W. Soverel.

Wives of the officers of the USS Arkansas entertained Tuesday at a charming luncheon given in the Officers' Club of the Naval Base in compliment to Mrs. William Sharp Milliken of New York, who is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Pashley on Dover Circle. Covers were laid for seventeen and the guests, in addition to the guest of honor, were: Mrs. William H. Pashley, Mrs. Powell N. Rhen, Mrs. William H. H. Turville, Mrs. Howell C. Fish, Mrs. Lee W. Parks, Mrs. John A. Hollowell, Jr.; Mrs. William M. Murdy, Mrs. L. K. Reynolds, Mrs. William R. Smith, 3rd; Mrs. Reginald R. Rambo, Mrs. Hawley C. Waterman, Mrs. McFarland W. Wood, Mrs. Walter E. Zimmerman, Mrs. Robert H. Gibbs, Mrs. Charles Welderman of California and Mrs. George Levick Street III.

Wardroom officers of the USS Texas were hosts on Friday afternoon at a cocktail party given in the Officers' Club at the Naval Operating Base. Music for dancing was played by the ship's orchestra and seventy guests called between the hours of five and seven o'clock.

Officers of the Fighting Squadron 7 of the USS Wasp entertained also on Friday in the sunroom of the Officers' Club at the Base. Their guests numbered thirty-five.

Officers of the USS Quincy were hosts on Wednesday afternoon at a cocktail party honoring Capt. Paul H. Bastedo, in command of the Quincy and Mrs. Bastedo. Hours for calling were from five to seven and the guests numbered forty-five. Captain Bastedo, who was former aide to President Roosevelt will leave shortly for other duty.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.
8 October 1939

Announcement that the scheduled change of station of the Regimental Headquarters and 1st Battalion of the 76th Field Artillery from Ft. Warren to Camp Ord (sub-post of the Presidio of Monterey) had been cancelled, brought new speculation on the part of officers garrisoned here—and the reason is the prospective move of the 11th Cavalry to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

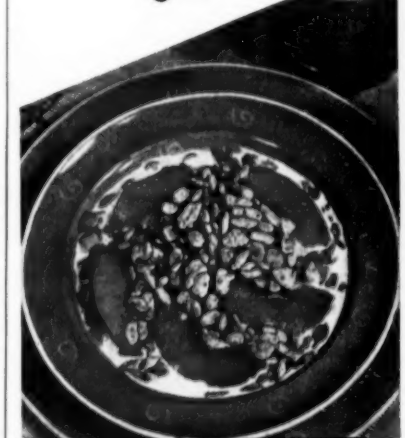
Plunged into a welter of staff activity two weeks ago by the official notice that the bulk of the 76th Field was to be stationed at Ord in the very near future, Colonel Groninger's staff faced new possibilities yesterday involving an even greater shift of men, animals and equipment. Simultaneously with the War Department announcement of the cancellation of the Artillery move, came information by press wire of the new massing of troops at Ft. Benning this fall and next year. Included in the dispatch was the advice that two divisions of Cavalry would be concentrated at Ft. Bliss. Staff officers felt certain the 11th Cavalry, which has been stationed at the Presidio of Monterey since 1919, would be included in the Ft. Bliss concentration.

Speculation as to prospective changes of station did not, however, disrupt the usual garrison activity at the Presidio for the week. Organizational training continued with the 2nd Squadron (Major Weyland Augur's) 11th Cavalry at Camp Ord to complete qualification in arms. Early in the week the 1st Squadron (Lt. Col. Lester Sprinkle) 11th Cavalry held combat practice at Ord, while HQ Battery, 2nd Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, Capt. E. A. Banning, commanding, conducted anti-aircraft and pistol firing on the training reservation.

Col. Homer M. Groninger conducted individual inspections of 11th Cavalry troops remaining in the post proper and during the exercises the recruit detachment of the 2nd Bn., 76th FA, gave an exhibition of the new Infantry drill. At the same time training stable horses, remounts and working wagons were inspected, with prizes awarded for the best three in each group. Awards were: Remounts (inspected for grooming, etc.), Troop "F"; Troop "A" and MG Troop; Training Stable animals: Pvt. Kilpatrick, Pvt. Lattinman and Pvt. Hutcheson; Working Wagons: Pvt. Smith, Troop "A"; Pvt. Mueck, Troop "B," and Pvt. Huffman, HQ Troop.

Recent return of Maj. C. H. Gerhardt to the 11th Cavalry from Ninth Corps Area Headquarters has resulted in a resumption of polo (Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY

(Continued from Preceding Page)

activity on the post. The Training Stables under Major Gerhardt's direction opened last week with 31 polo ponies in the school, and 13 officers have signed for play. Players and their handicaps are: Maj. C. H. Gerhardt, 11th Cav. (4); Capt. L. L. Judge, 11th Cav. (1); Capt. A. A. George, 11th Cav. (2); Capt. F. J. Thompson, 11th Cav. (6); Capt. W. M. Gilmore, 76th FA (2); Capt. P. H. Draper, 76th FA (1); 1st Lt. C. M. Iseley, 11th Cav. (1); 1st Lt. T. W. Chandler, 11th Cav. (6); 2nd Lt. D. W. Thackeray, 11th Cav. (6); 2nd Lt. C. W. Watson, 11th Cav. (6); 2nd Lt. A. W. Reed, 76th FA (6); 2nd Lt. M. Wallach, 76th FA (1); 2nd Lt. S. W. Downey, 11th Cav. (2).

The Presidio Women's Club will meet 10 October at the Officers' Club to hear a talk on gardening by Mr. J. D. Bishop. Hostesses will be the Mesdames Ivan L. Foster and John J. Gahan.

Distinguished visitors at the post this week included Gen. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, of Asheville, N. C. who will make an extended visit with their son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. C. H. Gerhardt. General Gerhardt now retired, was stationed at the Presidio of Monterey in 1907 with the 8th Infantry.

Lt. and Mrs. Wilfred H. Tetley will be leaving the Presidio early next month for Honolulu, where Lieutenant Tetley has a special detail with the Signal Corps. He has been stationed here since 1936, and it was here he met and married Miss Audrey Martin, niece of Mrs. Frederic Calkins of Pebble Beach.

Golfing interest among ladies of the Presidio has centered about the Monterey Peninsula Country Club, where Fridays are devoted to morning and afternoon rounds of instruction and play.

Col. Homer M. Groninger, commanding officer of the Presidio of Monterey for the past year and who has been incapacitated for several weeks past, has returned to command of the post and the 11th Cavalry. During his absence the post was commanded by Lt. Col. J. E. McMahon, 2nd Bn., 76th Field Artillery.

Engaging in field sports and a gymkhana the Second Battalion, 76th Field Artillery held its Organization Day 29 Sept. on the Polo Field. Following short talks by Col. Groninger and Lt. Col. McMahon the Batteries participated in the following events:

Musical chairs, Courtney (Btry. D) 1st; Turner (Btry. E), 2nd, and Romero (HQ Btry.), 3rd. Mounted Equipment race: Weeks (Btry. E), 1st; Sturbaut (Btry. E), 2nd, and Smith (Btry. D), 3rd. Mounted Wrestling: Scott, Roberts and Harper, all of HQ Battery, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Mounted Relay: Battery D, 1st, and Battery E, 2nd. Dismounted Equipment Race: Hendley (Btry. E), 1st; Wiley (Btry. E), 2nd, and Lemons (Btry. D), 3rd. Tug-o-War: Headquarters Battery, 1st, and Battery E, 2nd. Sack Race: Clements (Btry. E), 1st; Castaneda (Btry. E), 2nd, and Lutz (HQ Btry.), 3rd. Scrambled Boot Race: Duke (Btry. E), 1st; Musgrave (Btry. E), 2nd, and Gottlieb (HQ Btry.), 3rd. The meet was won by Battery E.

Introducing six-man football to the Monterey Peninsula, the post opened its pigskin season 4 Oct. with a double-header on Soldier Field. In the first game HQ Battery out-powered Troop A to win, 25-to-7. The Redlegs scored in each of the four quarters while the Cavalry score resulted from a sustained third quarter drive. In the second game Machine Gun Troop nosed out Battery D 19-to-11. The game ended with the battery driving to the MG three yard line, where they were held for downs at the final gun. The fifth team of the league, Battery E of the 76th Field Artillery, makes its initial appearance 7 Oct. against HQ Battery. The new game, faster and utilizing fewer players, is proving exceedingly popular at Monterey.

During the past week the 11th Cavalry gained two new members among its complement of officers. 2nd Lt. John W. Dobson of the 1939 class at the Military Academy reported for duty with the 11th Cavalry 4 Oct. from leave at Washington, D. C., and 1st Lt. Albert E. Harris reported 5 Oct. from the faculty at West Point. Lieutenant Harris as a 2nd Lieutenant was a troop officer in Troop B of the 11th Cavalry. Lieutenant Harris has been assigned to Headquarters and Troop, while Lieutenant Dobson has been assigned to Troop A.

The Officers' Bridge Club met 3 Oct. under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. McMahon. Six tables of Duplicate Bridge were in play. Prizes went to Lieutenant Colonels McMahon and C. R. Mitchell, first; Mrs. W. G. Gooch and Lt. Col. Lester Sprinkle, second, and Miss Georgiana Good and Lt. Charles Blake, third.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 148)

Edwin Hughes, USNR, acted as best man. Ensign Young, an aviator in the Naval Reserve, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Allen Young of Hometown, Ind. He graduated from Purdue and is at present on duty with a scouting squadron USN at Coronado, where they will live.

Mrs. Henry S. Greenleaf of Brookline, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith Eleanor, to Mr. Carl A. Weyerhaeuser of Greenwich, Conn. Miss Greenleaf is the daughter of the late Col. Henry S. Greenleaf, MC, USA, and a sister of Lt. Henry McC. Greenleaf, MC, USA. She graduated from Smith College. Her fiancé graduated from Harvard.

Mrs. Edith Radcliff Boggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Radcliff of Deerfield, Va., was married last week to Capt. Roger O'Leary of Washington, D. C., the Rev. John Burns officiating in St. Paul's Church.

Mr. John Fletcher of Williamsburg, Va., nephew of the bride, gave her hand in marriage and she wore a gown of turquoise blue velvet with matching small hat trimmed in gold. Her only attendant, her sister, Judith Radcliff, wore orchid velvet with hat of the same shade. Captain O'Leary had as best man his cousin, Mr. Ralph Peaks.

A small reception followed at 1406 Buchanan St., Washington, where the couple will live.

Capt. Donald C. Godwin, USN, and Mrs. Godwin have announced the engagement of their daughter, Donnie, to Ens. W. Floyd Bringle, USN, the announcement being made at their home in Coronado, at a tea, given in compliment to Mrs. Izetta Jewel Miller of West Virginia, formerly of Washington, D. C., a sister of Mrs. Godwin, and at present her guest.

Miss Godwin attended Holton Arms School in Washington; University of Calif., and was graduated from the University of Maryland in '37. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Kappa Kappa Gamma and the service sorority, Tau Omicron Phi.

Ensign Bringle, son of Mrs. W. Floyd Bringle of Memphis, graduated from the Naval Academy in '37 and is attached to the USS Saratoga.

Miss Cynthia Winslow Northey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ezra Northey of Salem, Topsfield and Cotuit, Mass., was married last week to Mr. Walter Francis Martin, jr., son of the late Col. Martin of Pelham, N. Y. Following the ceremony at the First Church of Salem, Rev. Bradford Gale, officiating, a reception was held in the Salem Country Club at Peabody, Mass.

The bride is an alumna of Smith College, and belongs to the Junior League. Mr. Martin graduated from Phillips-Exeter and from Yale. He is a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Pelham Country Club and the Yale Club of New York. He and his bride will make their home at 310 East 74th St., New York.

Capt. Edward H. H. Old, (MC), USN, was best man for his son, Mr. Bruce Scott Old, when he married the other day, Miss Katherine Gardner Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ashley Day, jr., of Newton, Mass. The wedding took place at the Second Church in West Newton, the Rev. Dr. Ray A. Eusden officiated and a reception followed.

Gowned in white marquisette over pale pink satin, and carrying pale pink roses and orchids, the bride was attended by Miss Virginia Richmond, of Brookline, maid of honor groomed in green velvet with matching muffs adorned with green orchids.

Clad in pale green velveteen other maids were Mrs. Austin Adams, Middlebury, Conn., and the Misses Anne E. Old, sister of the bridegroom; Aline Stump, his cousin, both of New York; Elizabeth Olmsted, Morristown, N. J.; Reinette Plimpton, Boston, and Jane Rovensky, Greenwich, Conn.

Lt. (jg) Harold G. Bowen, jr., USN, of Washington, was head usher. Others

were Dr. Branch Craig, jr., Messrs. Frank A. Day 3d and Robert L. Day, brothers of the bride; Eugene C. Bagwell, jr., Ernest E. Eutsler, jr., William N. Jeffers, jr., and William D. McKee.

The bridegroom, whose parents, Capt. and Mrs. Old live at 277 Park Ave., New York, graduated from the University of North Carolina and received the degree of Doctor of Science from Mass. Tech. last year.

The bride was graduated from Westover and introduced to society in Boston in '35.

Society News

(Continued from Page 148)

A particularly nice party was the cocktail gathering when some two hundred or more guests were entertained Sunday last at the Army and Navy Country Club by a group of engineer officers and their wives; among the hosts and hostesses being Capt. Charles F. Balsh, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson T. W. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. David A. T. Ogden and Capt. Miles Reber.

A large group of Army wives whose husbands are on duty in the Quartermaster Corps, met the other day for luncheon at the Army-Navy Country Club, the first of a series of such gatherings, to be held throughout the season. Mrs. Augustus H. Warfield, wife of Brig. Gen. Warfield, assistant to the Q. M. G., was in charge of arrangements.

Distinct assets to the social scene are Lt. Col. and Mrs. Norman E. Fiske who have recently arrived in Washington, D. C., he to be on duty at the War Department on the General Staff, after serving a year at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Previous to his last post, he was four years in Rome, as Assistant Military Attaché at the U. S. Embassy and he and Mrs. Fiske have a wide acquaintance both in Service circles and the Diplomatic Corps.

They have taken an apartment at Wardman Park while hunting a house.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Andrews have had as their guest at their home in Washington, D. C., Mrs. C. Compton Smith, wife of Colonel Smith, Ret. Mrs. Smith came to Washington with Miss Dorothy Hartwell, who visited her sister, Mrs. Oliver P. Robinson, wife of Colonel Robinson in New York, and she has now returned to her home at Carmel-on-Hudson, accompanied by her erstwhile hostess, Mrs. Andrews. Colonel and Mrs. Smith will go to San Antonio, next month, having spent their winters there since his retirement.

Col. and Mrs. William A. Mitchell have returned to their home on Arlington Ridge, Va., after spending a fortnight with their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Joseph B. Mitchell at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Lt. and Mrs. Raymond W. Allen, jr., are two new arrivals at Ft. Lewis, Wash., who appear impressed and pleased with the Post and the Pacific Northwest. Fort Lewis is Lieutenant Allen's first assignment since his graduation from the United States Military Academy last June.

The couple were married on 14 June 1939, shortly after Lieutenant Allen's graduation. Mrs. Allen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. White of Laramie, Wyoming, is a graduate of the University of Wyoming, where she was active in campus activities. She is a member of Delta Delta Delta Sorority.

Lieutenant Allen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond W. Allen of Cody, Wyo. He attended the University of Wyoming for three years, entering the United States Military Academy in 1935.

Following their arrival at Fort Lewis the couple were given the traditional artillery caisson ride around the Fort from their quarters. With the bathech officers forming a saber arch, Col. S. D. Downs, jr., Commanding Officer of the 10th Field Artillery, escorted the bride from her quarters to the caisson. The 10th Field Artillery Band played the
(Continued on Next Page)

Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

wedding march and lead the procession around the Post to the Officers' Club, where a reception was held to formally welcome the bride and groom to Fort Lewis and to their new life in the Army. Lieutenant Allen is assigned to Battery E, 10th Field Artillery.

Mrs. Oscar Westover, widow of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, U. S. Army Air Corps, has left Washington to spend the winter with her daughter and son-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Wilhelm C. Freudenthal at Randolph Field, Texas and her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Charles Bainbridge Westover at March Field, Riverside, Calif. Mrs. Westover will spend January and February in Miami, Fla.

Miss Virginia Neville Smith, daughter of Col. Selwyn D. Smith, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Smith, sailed from Los Angeles, Calif., on 7 Sept. on the "Matsonia" for Honolulu where she will be the guest for several months of her brother Lt. Selwyn D. Smith II, 13th FA, and Mrs. Smith. Miss Smith graduated last May from Arlington Hall Junior College at Arlington, Va. She is an accomplished horsewoman.

Colonel Smith is on duty in Philadelphia, Pa., as Chief of Staff of the 79th Division, ORC. Colonel and Mrs. Smith and Miss Edna Jane Smith are living at the Manor at Alden Park, Germantown.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. B. Johnson and their daughters, Barbara and Janet, have arrived in Washington, D. C., from Chicago and have moved in to their home on Que Street. Barbara, who graduated from The Girls Latin School of Chicago, is taking the Medical Secretarial Course in the Junior College at Georgetown Visitation Convent. Janet has entered Holton-Arms.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. K. Clement, of Montclair, New Jersey; Maj. R. H. Magee, of Washington, D. C.; and Maj. W. I. Wilson of San Francisco, Calif., are visiting now at the Martinique in Washington, D. C.

Expand Nat. Gd. Training

(Continued from Page 147)

grade for each drill; men of the sixth grade (privates first class) receive a flat \$1.15 per night, and men of the seventh grade (privates) receive \$1 a night.

Meanwhile, National Guard Bureau officers here reported this week that recruiting of the National Guard in the 48 States to the 235,000 enlisted strength called for by President Roosevelt in his proclamation of 8 Sept. was proceeding at a satisfactory pace. With all States reporting last week, nearly 13,000 men were reported enlisted in the two weeks the recruiting drive has been on.

The first week of the drive showed a total of 6,700 enlisted in the 39 States which made reports for that period. Goal of the National Guard is 45,000 additional men.

It has been learned here unofficially that units in many communities are putting on special demonstrations in their drives for new recruits.

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, stated this week that the increase from 190,000 to 235,000 men would put no undue strain on the supply facilities of the National Guard. No new units are being created, he reminded, and each existing unit has organizational equipment on hand adequate for the increase. In the storehouses is equipment to take care of the individual requirements of each new soldier, as far as most items of accoutrement are concerned.

OBITUARIES

Commander Theodore A. Kittinger, USN-Ret., who died in the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I. on 4 October, was buried with full military honors in Arlington Cemetery at 3 p. m., Monday,

9 October. Lt. Comdr. W. H. Rafferty (ChC), USN, officiated.

Commander Kittinger is survived by his son, Mr. Theodore A. Kittinger, jr., Y.M.C.A. Charlestown, Mass., and his daughter, Mrs. Genevieve Ridout.

Commander Kittinger was born in Anderson, Ind., 3 Sept. 1878, and appointed to the Naval Academy from Indiana in 1897. After graduation he served in the USS Monadnock, the USS New Orleans, and the USS West Virginia until July 1908 when he reported for duty in the Washington Navy Yard. He served in the USS Minnesota from 29 Oct. 1910, until August, 1913, and was on duty at the Naval Proving Ground, Indianhead, Md., from August 1913 until May 1915, when he fitted out the USS Cushing and was in command of her until April 1917. He fitted out the yacht Corsair, formerly owned by Mr. J. P. Morgan, and was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service as commanding officer of the Corsair, transporting and escorting troops and supplies through the war zone. He also was awarded decoration of "Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the Government of France." He commanded the USS Princess Matoeka, transport, from September 1918 until March 1919, and during the next two years was Naval Inspector of Ordnance, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass. He assisted in fitting out the USS Maryland, 1921, and served as her executive officer until June 1922, when he was transferred to command of the USS Bridge. He was ordered to the Naval War College in 1923, and upon completion of that course commanded the USS Selfridge.

He was Commander, Destroyer Division 35, from July 27, 1924 until December 7, 1925, and was in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, Mass., until he was transferred to the retired list of the Navy, June 30, 1929.

Commander Kittinger received the Spanish Campaign Medal and the Victory Medal with escort clasp.

Col. George M. Newell, FD, USA-Ret., died 9 October at Falls Church, Va.

Colonel Newell was born at Kennansville, N. C., 7 July 1864. He accepted a commission as major in the Quartermaster Section of the Officers Reserve Corps, on 10 August 1917, and on the 17th of the same month was called into active service in the World War. During his period of World War service he was promoted lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, USA, 11 September 1918, and colonel, Quartermaster Corps, 28 March 1919. On 28 November 1929, Colonel Newell vacated his commission as colonel, Quartermaster Corps, USA, to accept one in the Regular Army as major, Finance Department. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 25 September 1924, and retired 11 May 1928. On 21 June 1930, he was promoted colonel, retired.

Colonel Newell is survived by his daughter Bertha Newell with whom he resided at 309 No. Washington Street, Falls Church, Va., and a son, Joseph H. Newell of Alexandria, Va.

Col. Abner Pickering, Inf., USA-Ret., died at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Cal.

Colonel Pickering was born in Wabash County, Indiana, 11 July 1854. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry in June, 1878. He was successively promoted 1st lieutenant, 27 February 1887; captain, 8 August 1897; major, 9 June 1902; lieutenant colonel, 23 February 1910; colonel 30 March 1912, and retired 11 July 1918.

Colonel Pickering served in the Spanish American War and for his gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898, he was awarded the Silver Star decoration.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ada E. Pickering, of Barcelona Hotel, San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Norris, sister of the late Capt. John L. Purcell, USN, died 2 Oct. in St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, N. J. She is survived by one son, Mr. John P. Norris. Her brother, Captain Purcell, died in 1912. While a lieutenant during the Spanish American war he commanded the USS Osceola, conveying troops to Cuba and taking part in the hostilities at Manzanillo and Tanas. He was advanced two numbers in rank for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." As a young officer he was with Lt. Stoney's exploring party in Alaska and in 1889 at Samoa.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BEER—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 23 Sept. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. R. P. Beebe, USN, a daughter, Lucy Cresap Old Beebe.

CAMPBELL—Born at Women's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 29 Sept. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Harold William Campbell, USN, a daughter.

HAYNES—Born in Station Hospital, Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, 23 September, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Dallas Fernald Haynes, CAC, USA, a daughter, Mary Fernald Haynes.

RENKEN—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Sept. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry A. Renken, USN, a daughter, Marian Soude Renken; granddaughter of Mrs. Henry J. Renken and the late Mr. Renken, and of Capt. and Mrs. Claude A. Bonvillian, USN.

STRAUBEL—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 4 October 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Austin A. Straubel, AC, USA, a daughter, Victoria Van Dyke, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall, USA-Ret., and of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Straubel, of Green Bay, Wis.

VAN NESS—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius Peter Van Ness, USN, a son, Cornelius Peter Van Ness, 3rd, grandson of Major General Chentam, USA-Ret.

Married

FOOTE-BRODRICK—Married in Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 6 Oct. 1939, Mrs. Florence Boyd Brodrick to Lt. Comdr. Ovid C. Foote, USN-Ret.

HEINL-WRIGHT—Married at Washington, D. C., 11 Oct. 1939, Miss Nancy Gordon Wright to Lt. Robert D. Heinl, Jr., USMC.

HUGHES-ROBINSON—Married at Chula Vista, Calif., 11 Oct. 1939, Miss Doris Lucile Robinson to Ens. Edwin Totman Hughes, USNR.

KEAN-KROMER—Married at Washington, D. C., 11 Oct. 1939, Miss Jane Stotsenburg Kromer, daughter of Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Kromer, to Rev. Charles Duell Kean.

LINK-LOVEJOY—Married in Searsdale, N. Y., 30 Sept. 1939, Miss Rosalind Lovejoy to Lt. Everett Mottet Link, Jr., USN.

LITTLE-MITCHELL—Married at Winston-Salem, N. C., 16 Sept. 1939, Miss Evelyn Longworth Mitchell to Mr. James M. Little, Jr., son of Mrs. Mable Bowen Little and the late Col. James M. Little, Inf., USA.

McCULLOUGH-REED—Married at Christ Church, Coronado, Calif., 6 October 1939, Miss Anne Loring Reed to Ens. Robert John Stone McCullough, USN.

MARTIN-NORTHEY—Married in First Church of Salem, Peabody, Mass., 6 Oct. 1939, Miss Cynthia Winslow Northey to Walter Francis Martin, Jr., son of Mrs. Martin and the late Col. Martin, USA.

MILBURN-REYNOLDS—Married at Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., 14 Oct. 1939, Miss Hebe Louise Reynolds, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds, USA-Ret., to Capt. Conn Lewis Milburn, Jr., MC, USA.

O'LEARY-RADCLIFF—Married at St. Paul's Church, Washington, D. C., 5 Oct. 1939, Miss Edith Radcliff to Capt. Roger O'Leary, USA-Ret.

OLD-DAY—Married in Second Church in Newton, Bethlehem, Pa., 7 Oct. 1939, Miss Katharine Gardner Day to Mr. Bruce Scott, Old, son of Capt. Edward H. H. Old (MC), USN.

SCALES-CARR—Married in Church of Our Saviour, San Gabriel, Calif., 8 October 1939, Miss Mary Carr to Ens. James R. Scales, USN.

STREET-MCKIMMEY—Married at Norfolk, Va., 7 Oct. 1939, Miss Mary Martha McKimney to Ens. George Levick Street, III, USN.

THACKERY-BECKER—Married at Prospect Presbyterian Church, Maplewood, N. J., 7 Oct. 1939, Miss Virginia Becker to 2nd Lt. Donald Walker Thackery, Cav., USA.

Died

BEALL—Died at Ft. Clayton, C. Z., 2 Oct. 1939, Julian Beall, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Horace L. Beall, Jr., Inf., USA.

BIVINS—Died at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, 30 Sept. 1939, Maj. Hugh Albert Bivins, AC, USA.

BRAYTON—Died at Nantucket, Mass., 6 Oct. 1939, Lt. Harry Reave Brayton, USN-Ret.

CRAIG—Died at Ft. Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., 9 Oct. 1939, Mrs. Olivia Allen Craig, mother of Maj. James L. Craig, CAC, USA.

FREELAND—Died at Jacksonville, Fla., 26 September 1939, Mrs. Orpah Howes Freeland, mother of Miss S. O. Freeland, Judge W. L. Freeland and Lt. Col. E. H. Freeland, CAC, USA.

GRIM—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., 5 Oct. 1939, Mrs. Mary Chatham Grim, widow of Capt. Charles P. Grim, USA.

HARRIS—Died at Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark., 10 October 1939, Maj. Robert Van K. Harris, Jr., FA, USA.

HAUSER—Died at New York, 6 October 1939, Lt. James Hauser, USN-Ret.

KELLERS—Died at Faulkner Hospital, Boston, Mass., 11 Oct. 1939, Edyth B. Kellers, wife of Lt. Comdr. Henry C. Kellers, MC, USN.

KITTINGER—Died in Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., 4 October 1939, Comdr. Theodore A. Kittinger, USN-Ret.

NEWELL—Died at Falls Church, Va., 9 October 1939, Col. George M. Newell, USA-Ret.

NORRIS—Died at Trenton, N. J., 2 Oct. 1939, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Norris, sister of the late Capt. John L. Purcell, USN.

PICKERING—Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Cal., Col. Abner Pickering, USA-Ret.

PRUNTY—Died at Fort Riley, Kan., 24 September 1939, Col. Leonard William Prunty, USA-Ret.

RODGERS—Died in Oakland, Calif., 27 September 1939, Mrs. Johanna Rodgers, widow of Major Henry Rodgers. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Florence R. Gunn, wife of Capt. James C. Gunn, retired, of Alameda, Calif.; and by three grandchildren; Mrs. Mary Florence Ross, of San Jose, Calif.; James H. Gunn, of Alameda, Calif.; and Calvin Brooks Carter, Jr., of Houston, Tex. Interment in the National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

ROZEA—Died 1 October 1939, Ch. Pharm. Edward Alonzo Rozea, USN-Ret.

RUCKER—Died at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 Sept. 1939, Ch. Mach. Robert Elmore Rucker, USN-Ret.

SANFORD—Died at Ft. Riley, Kansas, 2 Oct. 1939, 1st Lt. Scott M. Sanford, Cav., USA.

SIBLEY—Died at Cumberland, Md., 2 October 1939, Capt. George J. Sibley, USA-Ret.

THURBER—Died at Seattle, Wash., 20 September 1939, Mrs. Minnie L. Thurber, mother of Lt. Col. Philip L. Thurber, FA, USA.

TIDMARSH—Died at Coronado, Calif., 6 October 1939, Mrs. May Taylor Tidmarsh, daughter of Rear Adm. David W. Taylor, USN-Ret.

TUNNAH—Died recently, Randolph B. Tunnah, brother of Mrs. J. Vincent Fallis, wife of Lt. Col. Fallis, MC, USA.

WALSH—Died at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, 11 Oct. 1939, Maj. Norris P. Walsh, FA, USA.

WATSON—Died in airplane accident near Hayti, Missouri, 6 October 1939, Maj. Dayton D. Watson, AC, USA.

WOODWARD—Died at Palo Alto, Calif., 8 October 1939, Mrs. Mary H. Needham Woodward, wife of Col. Charles G. Woodward, USA-Ret.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

Counter balancing the effect upon security prices are the continued industrial upswing in the United States and the complex situation in Europe. According to the Federal Reserve Board, industrial production in August indexed 102, in September, 110 and is estimated at this writing to be around 120. In 1929, the Index reached 125, and in 1936, 121. Commodity prices are substantially below the levels of ten and three years ago, whereas during the World War they rose with only minor interruptions. Common stock prices are below corresponding level of the peaks of the years referred to.

Involved in the financial situation are various American and European factors. Aside from the greater activity of industry—Iron Age places steel operations at 90% of capacity—there is speculation as to the effect upon business of the Administration's neutrality program. That the Senate will overwhelmingly adopt it was established when it refused to separate the cash and carry provision from the embargo repeal. The House will express its approval shortly after it receives the bill from the Senate. It is believed by a number of economists that the cash and carry section of the impending law will cause a heavy cut in our foreign trade, due to restrictions upon shipping and loss of markets. Other economists hold that no substantial damage will be done and that our production rise will continue. Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, in a forceful statement to the Senate, and a strong radio address, underscored the evil effect of the proposed law upon our Merchant Marine, and some remedial amendments may be adopted. But besides adversely affecting shipping interests, the cash and carry program will constitute a burden upon business and necessitate readjustments that will be disturbing. It is hoped administrative regulation will prevent interference with our business upswing, which is expected to reach an all-time high before the year closes.

Bulking largely also in the financial picture is the complex foreign situation, and primarily the question as to the duration of the war. The speeches of Daladier and Chamberlain are interpreted as forecasting continuance of the war with greater military activity, and the increased consumption of supplies which such activity would cause. On the other hand, rumors of secret peace negotiations have been current. These are based in part, upon the failure of Daladier and Chamberlain to

show any vindictive purpose to destroy Germany, the latter's suggestion that no remedy for the world's ills can be found that does not take into account the "just claims and needs" of all countries (a step toward recognition of German and Italian aspirations for colonies), and the admission that the war will be ended through the method of negotiation and agreement. Also supporting the rumors are the absence of large scale operations on the Western Front, realization that the Poland which was conquered cannot be reconstituted territorially because of Russia's intervention, pressure of the Scandinavian and Central European neutrals and Italy for an international conference to settle the war, and, finally, the strong sentiment for European peace which exists in the United States. Time is serving the Allies in that another month will add to the difficulties of military operations, and the German people will begin a winter similar to that they experienced during the first year of the World War. That that people is anxious for peace is well known. Until this question of peace or intensified warfare is cleared up, financial prospects cannot be adequately evaluated.

Merchant Marine

A new note was injected into Senate debates this week on the President's neutrality bill as senators suddenly asked each other how drastic shall be the restrictions placed upon this country's shipping service to belligerents.

Previously, most discussions had been on the point: arms embargo or not but realization is growing among Congressmen that the President's program if enacted without change will strike a death blow at United States maritime prosperity.

But this week, after hearing Senator Borah, Republican opponent of the neutrality measure, and Senator Bailey, Democratic supporter of the Administration, both score the wholesale shipping ban, prominent Democratic leaders were reported to have reached an informal "accord" on the general principle of modifying the measure's regulation of American ship movements. Details of the change have not been drafted, but it is believed that modification would involve a wider extension of shipping rights in the Pacific Ocean and in other areas not involving war risk.

President Sincere

The Maritime Commission has made no secret of its opposition to the President's bill, and as the agency charged with conduct of the merchant marine, it pointed out this week through its chairman, Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., that enactment of the measure would lay up a million tons of shipping.

There seems to have been, according to maritime experts, a lack of sane thinking on the question of American shipping. President Roosevelt is probably utterly sincere in his desire to prevent incidents which might bring into the war an emotional American people, who already have chosen sides and idealized this present war of trade and power politics.

But issues have been clouded by a mass of misstatements and half-truths. It has been said, for instance, that losses of American shipping in the last

war put us into that conflict, yet the sober truth is that our rights as neutrals were observed by the Kaiser's government, that only two American vessels were sunk through the whole war until we entered it, and that loss of life on these two vessels, both freighters, was insignificant.

It has been said that incidents are certain to occur in the present war, yet the persons who will have to pay directly for any losses, the marine underwriters, are quoting three rates in practically all trades—one for belligerents, one for neutrals, excluding the United States, and a lowest rate for this country. This indicates the confidence of the shipping industry that the size of the United States and the desire of both the Allies and the Reich to woo its good-will are going to serve to protect its shipping.

Strangely, no one has yet pointed out, that though suspension of shipping may prevent incidents on the high seas, removal of the embargo will provoke—if history repeats itself—similarly dangerous incidents if saboteurs get to work in our munitions factories.

Both Sides Agree

Borah, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, stated this week that American ships should be permitted to continue in the Pacific trade with dominions or possessions of the fighting powers, such as Australia or India.

He continued:

"There is practically no danger whatever in that trade. There is not one chance in a thousand that continuation of our shipping in that region will cause trouble. But it will cost us much trouble and money to forbid it."

"Where there is danger of our ships being attacked, it is all right to place restrictions. But in the case of the Pacific trade great enterprises would be practically destroyed unnecessarily."

Senator Bailey, chairman of the Commerce Committee, charged that shipping restrictions were "too drastic." His plea for modification followed a declaration by Senator Wagner, (D., N. Y.) that no commercial sacrifice would be too great a price to keep this country out of war. Charging that the act would "bring to a virtual stop this program to develop and maintain the American merchant marine as a great national

benefit and asset," Bailey pointed out: That 130 American dry cargo, combination or passenger ships, of 800,000 gross tonnage, would be tied up and the lines operating most of them abandoned.

That an additional 16 American dry cargo and tank ships of 50,000 gross tons, principally moving between Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports of the United States, could not operate as at present.

That between 165 and 170 additional American dry cargo and combination passenger vessels of 1,100,000 gross tonnage, could continue to operate in foreign trade, but more than half of these would be adversely affected, some seriously.

That seamen would be thrown out of war and ships laid up, facing foreclosure in many cases because owners would be unable to meet mortgage payments.

Senator Bailey stressed his support of the Administration bill, with embargo repeal, and said he was advocating no change in the shipping section that would expose American vessels to actual risk.

Shipping Men Afraid

A resolution passed 10 Oct. by the Propeller Club of the United States and the American Merchant Marine Conference, in joint convention, warned President Roosevelt that shipping re-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Merchant Marine

(Continued from Preceding Page)

restrictions in the proposed bill would "destroy" the American merchant marine.

Admiral Land, speaking at the convention that evening warned: "In my opinion, it is of vital interest to our country that our foreign trade and merchant shipping be not squeezed to death by our own hands."

"There is reason to believe that our foreign trade may increase substantially, but by that I do not mean into the immediate belligerent areas. The merchant ships of the warring nations are being pressed into services primarily of a military nature. Sailing schedules have been interrupted and in some cases routes have been virtually abandoned. And this in areas remote from the actual scenes of conflict.

"It seems to me that here is an opportunity, without in any way endangering the safety of our nation, to improve and to expand our trade relations with distant countries."

"And it is important to remember that because of the principal American-flag operators in foreign trade need not be increased unreasonably to reduce very substantially the amount of operating subsidies paid by the government. These are now running substantially less than \$18,000,000 a year, against former payments of as much as \$26,000,000 and \$27,000,000 annually.

"What we have gained and what we might justifiably hope to gain in the near future would be lost, and much of it perhaps irretrievably lost, were our merchant fleet to be taken off the seas. With no attempt to criticize legislation now pending which carries this threat, it seems to me that there are a few salient facts which should be known and understood by those who may not be fully informed about our merchant marine."

Here Admiral Land continued with a resume of tonnage affected, substantially the same as that printed in the 30 Sept. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Contracts Continue

In his same speech, the Maritime Commission chairman made several statements on present merchant marine policy, designed to answer questions created by the European War. "In recent weeks," he said, "our construction program has been accelerated but not increased in point of view of the number of ships it was planned to build. Despite reports to the contrary, our normal program and now our accelerated program are being handled satisfactorily either with existing shipyard facilities or with such additions as private capital has indicated that it is prepared to finance. Reports that the commission was

preparing to rehabilitate old shipyards or establish new ones are contradicted by the fact that we have neither the authority nor the funds for such purposes. And because orders have already been placed under the accelerated program, the commission does not, at this time, intend to go into the market for additional construction."

That accelerated program was continued this week with award of contract for eight steam C-2 cargo vessels to Federal SB and DD Company, Kearny, N. J., at \$2,124,500 each. New awards were made to Sun SB and DD Company, Chester, Pa., of eight Diesel C-2's on changes in contracts, at \$2,277,000 each.

Last week contract for two C-1 cargo vessels was let to Pennsylvania Shipyard, Inc., Beaumont, Texas, at \$1,990,000 each, and for one C-3 combination passenger and cargo vessel to Newport News SB and DD Company, at \$3,630,000.

The War at Sea

(Continued from Page 135)

was bombed at Wilhelmshaven several weeks ago, and the British aviators claimed she had been badly damaged or sunk. As the scene of the latest action was off the coast of Norway, it is evident that if the two battleships cruised the distance the Berlin accounts indicate, they were fortunate in having escaped the notice of British surface and air scouts as long as they did. Further, the British have submarines maintaining a close watch of Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven, and their failure to report the exit of the ships would have been reprehensible. Considering all the circumstances, the view persists that the German ships passed from the Baltic to the North Sea and returned to the Baltic when pursued.

It is apparent that British squadrons and independent scouts are covering the North Sea area between Scotland and the western coasts of Denmark and Norway, primarily to contain German warships, to prevent German raiders from escaping into the Atlantic, to protect ships carrying cargoes to the British Isles, and to make the blockade effective.

Further to concern the British Admiralty is the report of a powerful German raider operating in the South Atlantic off the coast of South America. The First Lord, Winston Churchill, has suggested that the raider may have been a "pocket" battleship. Possibly, the vessel was the German liner Cap Norte, which

the British have captured. However, Churchill is leaving nothing to chance. There has been a heavy concentration of powerful cruisers in the vicinity where the raider is reported to have been, and the various routes upon which she might operate are being carefully watched. The experience of the World War demonstrates it will be only a question of time before she will be sunk or captured, but in the meantime, if a pocket battleship be at large, she will be able to do serious damage. Reinforced by sisterships, the command would resemble the von Spee squadron, which finally was destroyed off the Falkland Islands.

Both the British and French claim more submarine sinkings. That the submarines are less effective than during the World War is shown, according to Churchill, by the fact that only 5,809 tons were sunk from 24 Sept. to 9 Oct. Nevertheless, German submarines continue at sea, and there are reports of one of them refueling from a small tanker off the coast of Cuba, probably the same one the president announced had been sighted off Miami. Again, according to Churchill, 50,000 tons of new shipping have been commissioned since the war began which, with the German vessels seized, make up to some extent the loss of 133,809 tons during the five weeks of the war. One submarine, camouflaged as a fishing smack, is said to have been sunk as she was preparing to torpedo a battleship.

It is definitely established that the Bremen is at Murmansk. A thrilling story of her voyage from New York to the Russian port was given by a Dutchman who was a member of her crew. He told of the painting of the vessel in grey color shortly after leaving New York, the preparations of the Master to fire her in case of danger of capture, the passage between England and Iceland, and the relief when Murmansk hove in sight. According to the story, the British had patrols every ten miles between England and Iceland.

Escorted by destroyers 395 and 397 and the Coast Guard Cutter Campbell, all of the Atlantic Patrol, the liner Iroquois arrived at New York. This was the vessel reported by Grand Admiral Raeder to the President as in peril of being sunk off the American coast under the same circumstances as the Athenia was destroyed. The German object in making this report continues unrevealed, but may have been inspired by the fear that a German submarine would attack in spite of instructions to the contrary.

How difficult it is to place credence even in official reports is shown by the admission of Mr. Churchill that he made a mistake in announcing the destruction of the German submarine which sank the British steamer Frisbie. It was the commander of the submarine who sent him a personal S. O. S., advising him of the location of the crew of the sunken vessel.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since October 6, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Harry A. Auer, J.A.G.D., No. 63. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Col.—Donald Armstrong, Ord. Dept., No. 85. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Franklin Babcock, C.A.C., No. 86.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Horatio G. McKendall, F.D., No. 123. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Lt. Col.—John M. Fray, F.A., No. 155. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Harold H. Galliett, Inf., No. 156.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Homer B. Chandler, A.C., No. 297. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Major—Lester J. Matland, A.C., No. 352. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—John A. MacLaughlin, C.W.S., No. 353. Senior Capt. if vacancies were filled—William W. Welsh, A.C., No. 354.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—James A. Ronin, A.C., No. 340.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William A. Joyce, Sig. C., No. 262. Last nomination prepared for the grade of 1st Lt.—Ralph MacK. Kellogg, A.C., No. 310.

Non-Promotion List

No change since last report.

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A RETIRED COUPLE to share a young widow's home. Every convenience, comfort and servants. On the water and State road. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Seventy miles from Washington. Write Box "CC", Army and Navy Journal.

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HOUSE IN WASHINGTON. Four blocks from Western High, Junior High and Grade Schools. Excellent bus service. Six rooms (3 bedrooms). Completely redecorated and insulated; fireplace, screened sleeping and downstairs porches. Automatic heat; garage. \$75.00. Mrs. John H. Wallace, 4905 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland. Phone Wisconsin 6953.

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NEAR HUDSON RIVER: To close Army Officer's Estate; big porch gives West Point view; 14 rooms, two acres; Price \$10,500. Will be cut for Army family; details from Donald Campbell, 2300 Graybar Building, New York City.

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Breton Bay, St. Mary's County, 1/2 mile shore frontage, excellent anchorage; 8-room colonial house (needs repair), farm buildings, 145 acres, excellent soil, good neighborhood, \$12,000. Request Maryland-Virginia list, Leonard Snider, La Plata, Maryland.

PERSONAL

Will Colonel with cigarette case engraved "A pipe dream that came true" or any friend with definite information of this officer reply to Box 11C Army and Navy Journal.

MUSICIANS WANTED

Solo Clarinet doubling Sax. in orchestra. Sergeantcy for right man. Give all particulars. Wm. F. Raymond, Bandleader, 14th Infantry, Fort Davis, Canal Zone.



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Army Ordnance Association

More than 700 ordnance experts and civilian leaders concerned in and interested in industrial preparedness attended the twentieth annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association held 11 and 12 Oct. in Washington, D. C., and Aberdeen, Md.

The meeting opened with an Industrial Preparedness Luncheon held in Washington at which Col. Frederick H. Payne, chairman of the Association's committee of 300 on the twentieth anniversary, presided and at which the chief and assistant chiefs of ordnance and the Ordnance district chiefs and executive officers of the districts were guests of honor. Colonel Payne, formerly assistant secretary of war, sounding the keynote for the meeting, pledged industry to a continuance of its policy of helping keep the United States so well prepared industrially that peace and security might be assured.

A round table discussion followed the luncheon. Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., who conducted the roundtable, answered many queries from the members concerning plans for an emergency. Among other things he stated that six percent probably would be a fair profit on war-time contracts, that war time contracts would be made on the basis of negotiation and not by competition; that the government probably would have to assist in financing certain projects, and that most likely laws like the eight hour law would not be permitted to interfere with war production.

A dinner was held Wednesday evening in Washington at which Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell, ORC, president of the Association, presided. General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, was the principal speaker.

General Marshall declared that industrial preparedness is a vital part of our security. He described the Atlantic and Pacific oceans as both a help and a hindrance to national defense. While they are of tremendous advantage in actual defense, he said that they are bad in that they lull the citizens into exaggerated feeling of security.

Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, chief of ordnance, told the association that the Ordnance Department needs and asks for the continued support and cooperation of industry and engineering organizations.

"American Industry," General Wesson said, "is the very bone and sinew of the entire body. We are counting upon our private industrial plants to produce, in time of war, according to their signed and accepted schedules of production. On these schedules we are placing the greatest dependence. Their potential is an integral part of our computed war reserve. If these production schedules are too optimistic—that is, if deliveries cannot be made in the time expected—then our computed war reserve stocks are exactly that much short of what they should be, and that shortage may be the difference between victory and defeat in war."

"We are now trying to build up our armament reserves to such an amount that we may equip, supply, and maintain the Army's needs when called into the field until such time as your accepted schedules of production can come into play. It must be recognized that in these schedules of production there are many factors difficult of evaluation. Many plants will require additional machine tools. Will they be available? Can the required skilled labor be obtained? In this we have great concern. It is felt that we must intensify our efforts in re-examining present schedules and in applying to them factors which depend upon things which are beyond the control of plant management."

"In all that has been done and is being done in this regard, I am conscious of the heartening cooperation of industry. But industry has done far more than cooperate. Plant executives and their production staffs have not only gone into our wartime problems in a broad way, but they have spent large sums of money in making plant layouts based on the type of equipment required. In this work the Ordnance Department has supported production studies of the material whenever available, and we have maintained a

large organization for the purpose of making and supplying these production studies to industry. While this, no doubt, has been helpful, it has not relieved industry of the large detailed amount of work which has had to be done in the perfection of their own production plans."

On Thursday the Association went to Aberdeen Proving Ground where between 2,000 and 3,000 members of the association and their guests witnessed an excellent demonstration of recent ordnance developments.

At the adjournment of the two day meeting members were high in their praise for the smooth running, instructive sessions which marked a highlight in the history of the Association.

Among those attending some of the sessions were the following officers:

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., Brig. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3; Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, W. P. D.; Col. J. H. Burns, Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War; Maj. James D. McIntyre, Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps; Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry; Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers; Maj. Gen. Robert N. Danford, Chief of Field Artillery; Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

Maj. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Commandant, The War College; Col. F. H. Miles, Jr., Commandant, The Army Industrial College.

Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Tschappat, former Chief of Ordnance, USA; Brig. Gen. H. W. Schull, former Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance; Col. E. M. Shinkle, former Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance; Col. E. D. Bricker, former Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance.

Col. R. H. Sommers, former Secretary, Army Ordnance Association; Lt. Col. R. L. Maxwell, former Secretary, Army Ordnance Association; Lt. Col. Charles R. Baxter, former Secretary, Army Ordnance Association.

Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance; Col. J. B. Rose, Commanding Officer, Aberdeen Proving Ground; Col. B. O. Lewis, Aberdeen Proving Ground; Lt. Col. G. M. Barnes, Office of the Chief of Ordnance; Lt. Col. P. R. Faymonville, Office of the Chief of Ordnance; Lt. Col. A. B. Quinton, Jr., Office of the Chief of Ordnance; Lt. Col. H. C. Minton, Office of the Chief of Ordnance; Maj. S. E. Reimel, Office of the Chief of Ordnance; Maj. D. N. Hausenman, Office of the Chief of Ordnance; Lt. Col. A. B. Johnson, The Army Industrial College; Maj. Ward E. Becker, The Army Industrial College.

Col. G. H. Stewart, Commanding Officer, Springfield Armory, Mass.

Col. W. P. Pontwright, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. R. W. Case, Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

Col. N. F. Ramsey, Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Mr. J. L. Perry, President, Carnegie-Illinois Corporation; Mr. Charles J. Stillwell, Vice-President, Warner & Swasey Co.

Officers and Directors of the Army Ordnance Association are:

Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell, Ord.-Res., President; Col. William W. Coleman, Ord.-Res., 1st Vice-President; Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, Ord.-Res., Counsel; Lt. Col. L. A. Codd, Ord.-Res., Executive Secretary.

Directors—Col. Robert P. Lamont, Ord.-Res.; Col. James L. Walsh, Ord.-Res.; Mr. W. W. Tangeman; Lt. Col. LeRoy Hodges, Ord.-Res.; Mr. Edmund B. Meissner; Mr. Herbert A. Gidney; Mr. Edward H. Halbleib.

Air Reservists Meet

The Air Reserve Association meet this week in New York City and approved a resolution looking toward an air force of 10,000 planes with 20,000 reserve pilots for the United States.

The Association favored a reorganization of the Army Air Corps reserves to provide for putting all air reservists on active duty for four days each month.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Air Corps, addressed the Association. Capt. B. H. Merchant, of Washington, was elected president of the association, and Memphis chosen as the site for the 1940 convention.

Navy Press Officer Speaks

Lt. Comdr. Bernard L. Austin, assistant public relations officer of the Navy Department, will speak on "The Navy of Today" at a meeting of the Young Republicans Club of the District of Columbia, Monday afternoon, 16 Oct. The meeting will be held in the headquarters of the League of Republican Women, 1301 Seventeenth street northwest.

National Horse Show

By Staff Sergeant Floyd C. Mims

New high standards of riding precision and equine excellence probably will be reached during the 56th annual National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden in New York City next month when *King Equus*, regal and glistening from poll to cannon, once again holds court for his thousands of admirers.

Competent outside agencies each year publicize this great event, in a general way, for magazine and newspaper readers throughout the country. Exclusively military aspects of the Show are presented in the following article which also is intended as a tribute to the gentlemen whose fine *esprit de corps* resulted in and maintains the International Competition for Military Teams as we know it today.

Despite partial motorization and mechanization of the Army, thousands of soldiers still are proud of their ability with and love of horses, and for these stalwarts the thunderous roar of caissons at full gallop always provides excitement and thrills. One indication is the rate at which enthusiasm for Army polo continues to mount, while the reactivating of horse-drawn artillery units is further proof that leaders believe horses have a place in the Army of today.

Not only has the United States Army furnished some of the more spectacular events at the Show, but the International Teams of other countries also have added much to the pageantry on the tanbark. In one exciting contest after another, the gorgeous equipage of foreign army riders has flashed with and against the sleek outfits of Uncle Sam's own color-bearers, and it is known that these friendly rivalries have been decidedly beneficial to international relationships.

Just how did the military of other lands come to be associated with the National Horse Show?

To the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, president of the National in 1909, must go the credit for through his efforts that year, a group of officers of the United States and British armies competed in two special classes open only to military riders, and the visitors won. Twelve months later, four countries were represented at the old Madison Square Garden by individual officers from England, The Netherlands, France and the United States.

It was not until 1913, however, that Military Team Competition and Classes became part of the National Programs, when C. K. G. Billings presented the American Cup for Army Team Jumping, three officers constituting a team. In that year the team of officers of the 6th French Hussars was the winner, with the 11th (British) Hussars second and the Royal Canadian Dragoons team from Toronto, third. Also participating were the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Guards and the 1st Lancers, from Belgium, and the 1st United States Cavalry. The 1914 Show was cancelled because of the outbreak of the World War, but since that time the International Military contests have climbed to a commanding position among features of the National.

It was through military participation at Nationals that "dressage" became better known in the United States.

Dressage is the highest test of the ability of a schooled horse, and although this form of training has been in the curriculum of European equestrian schools since 1700, it remained for Maj. Hiram E. Tuttle, Q. M. C. Remount, USA, to demonstrate dressage *comme il faut* to American audiences.

Dressage requires many different and distinct movements, and the manner in which these are accomplished is well described in an editorial in the New York Sun, 15 Nov. 1935.

"... In brief, the horse is trained to respond by changes of gaits, natural and acquired, to orders communicated by the rider through shifts of balance and seat and by pressure of legs imperceptible to the onlooker. There are no musical cues, no force is permissible, and Major Tuttle in one display dispenses with the leather reins of the bride, substituting for them silk thread."

The full extent of Major Tuttle's remarkable achievements is indicated by the fact that he now has four horses trained in dressage, and three of these

can be rated among the best in the world. In 1937-1938, the Major traveled 20,000 miles with his equine aristocrats and gave exhibitions before a total of 2,250,000 paid admissions. His famous "Vast" probably is the only horse today capable of galloping backward, and history is vague concerning other thoroughbreds with like ability. While executing this remarkable feat, "Vast" actually galloped on a two-track with a change of lead with each change of direction.

It was in 1936 that General John J. Pershing, who had just arrived in New York from Paris, was invited by Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, then Second Corps Area Commander, to review the Parade of the International Teams on the closing night at that year's Show. The circumstances which brought about the invitation and its acceptance are worth recounting.

As usual, the two U. S. Military Representatives and their assistant (myself) were established in a New York City hotel for the duration of the Show. General Pershing had registered at the same hotel for a brief visit before continuing his journey home.

For four years—from 1908 to 1912—I was the General's orderly in the Philippines, accordingly I took the opportunity of asking permission to pay my respects to him at the hotel in 1936. This permission was granted, and General Pershing very graciously received me in his suite. There I had the pleasure and privilege not only of enjoying mutual reminiscences, but also of answering his questions concerning preparations for the Show, and one of his inquiries was whether "the officer with the educated horse" was scheduled to perform! The officer referred to was, of course, Major Tuttle.

Later, in conversation with Capt. Laurence K. Ladue (Aide-de-camp to General McCoy and U. S. Military Representative at the Show that year), I spoke of General Pershing's interest in the forthcoming event and mentioned that he never had witnessed a Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. Captain Ladue immediately realized that here was an opportunity for the officials of the National Horse Association and entire U. S. Military personnel to make a gesture of courtesy to the General by extending an invitation to attend the Show and perhaps review the Parade of the International Teams on closing night. He submitted the idea to General McCoy.

Much to the gratification of everyone concerned, General Pershing graciously accepted General McCoy's invitation to attend the Show as "Guest of Honor" on the closing night, and review the Parade of the International Military Teams.

On closing night in 1936, I had several opportunities for observing General Pershing's reactions when Major Tuttle, mounted on "Olympic," rode onto the tanbark and gave a well-nigh incredible exhibition of coordination in horsemanship. The Major took his mount through many phases of dressage, from "passage" (highly accentuated trot) to the extremely difficult "piaffe" (trotting in one spot), and as one movement followed another, General Pershing's handsome features appeared to freeze with wonderment.

In 1935, army officers from The Netherlands, Chile, the Irish Free State, the Dominion of Canada, France and the United States battled for supremacy and coveted trophies in the International at the Garde. Twelve months later the roster of countries participating was again enlarged, this time by Sweden, and much excitement was caused by the appearance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In 1937 the "Black Horse Battery" (Battery "B," 16th FA) from Ft. Myer, commanded by Capt. John Meade, put on a performance that almost curdled the spectator's blood and—as they say in the theater—"stopped the show cold." Let us for a moment suppose we are watching that amazing display all over again:

Thirty-six heavy horses together weighing 25 tons, with six 75's—total weight 18 tons—attached, are plunging at top speed over the tanbark through their exhibi-

(Continued on Next Page)

National Horse Show

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tion drill. Occasionally there is a metallic screech as one gun side-swipes another. The audience believes that everything is all right, of course, but secretly wonders when shattered spokes will start hurtling through the air.

Suddenly, something happens! One of the wheel horses, thrashing madly, gets his foreleg over a trace. Fifteen thousand men and women, tense with horror, wait for the crash that now appears inevitable. There is a cloud of dust, and caissons sway dizzily, as the battery surges along to the far turn. Men, horses and equipment soon will be piled in a ghastly mass of destruction. It's too late now to do anything!

Tragedy is a mere matter of seconds away when one of the drivers coolly bends low and unhooks the twisted trace. Momentum makes the heavy leather strap, with its murderous-looking steel hook, fly rearward. Quick as thought it is caught by another driver and tucked safely out of harm's way, and the outfit makes a sharp turn, thundering along as though nothing untoward had occurred. A long drawn-out sigh escapes from 15,000 parched throats.

Members of the United States Army Team also have gained considerable distinction in Shows abroad. For instance, Maj. John T. Cole, Cav. (Team Captain), Capt. Milo H. Matteson, Capt. H. S. Isaacson of the Field Artillery, Capt. R. W. Curtis and Lieutenant F. E. Wing were in Chile from 11 Jan. to 28 March 1937, participating in the Vina del Mar Show. The team was highly successful, winning nearly all the international classes, including the coveted Prix des Nations and the International Championship.

In May, 1936, the same Team, captained by Captain Matteson, took part in the Olympic Show in London, the Dublin Show, and the Show at Aachen, Germany. Major Cole was unable to go on this trip with the Team, which annexed more than a fair proportion of the classes at all three Shows, the Individual Championship at Aachen being won by "Dakota," ridden by Lt. F. E. Wing. This splendid Team also has to its credit a goodly share of the major events at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, Canada.

The number of countries represented at the Show was again enlarged when, in 1938, Teams from Mexico and Cuba participated for the first time. The extraordinary precision shown by the Cuban and Mexican riders, and the obvious high quality of their mounts, caused considerable discussion and admiration among the spectators.

For about fifteen minutes during the internationals of that same year, the 20th Century steel and stone of Madison Square Garden dissolved into the pages of history and became a medieval baron's castle grounds. This strange metamorphosis occurred when a troop of Royal Canadian Dragoons, in glittering uniforms and splendidly mounted, rode onto the tankark as if for a joust. Diamond-like lights were reflected in and sparkled from the bright equipment of these bronzed giants, and the polished rhythm of their drill was sheer phantasy to watch. The troop's performance at the Show won a roar of applause.

The most brilliant of all spectacles seen at the National Horse Show is the Parade of the International Teams, which takes place on opening and closing nights. First to enter the arena is the 16th Infantry Band, directed by Band Leader Warrant Officer White, all in O. D. uniform resplendent with white trimmings—certainly one of the most attractive and accomplished musical units in the entire U. S. Army. The band marches to the center of the Garden and halts, and is quickly followed by Troop E, Squadron A, 101st Cavalry, New York National Guard, which is the official escort at the Shows.

Next came the Teams marching in column of fours (four riders comprise a Team under current rules) circling the ring in parade formation until finally they swing into a single line facing the reviewing party. At the 1938 Show, the

Parade of the International Teams on opening night was reviewed by Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, USA, representing the Secretary of War, his escorts being Mr. Amory L. Haskell and Mr. Whitney Stone, President and Secretary respectively of the National Horse Show Association. On closing night that year, the Guest of Honor and Reviewing Officer for the Parade of the International Teams was Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, who only a day or two previously had assumed command of the Second Corps Area. Lieutenant General Drum was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lt. Col. Vernon E. Prichard, and his escorts to the arena also were Mr. Haskell and Mr. Stone.

At these special ceremonies, the General's flourishes are sounded and the ranking Team, which is always on the extreme right, marches its horses a few paces to the front and halts. The band then plays the national anthem of the country represented by that particular Team, the same ceremonial being repeated to the left down the line until the country of each Team has been similarly acknowledged. During these courtesies, all spectators stand respectfully at attention, heads bared.

The Teams are now in line again, and the band immediately strikes up a rousing march. The escort Troop swings into place for a second parade of the Teams around the arena, and as the movement is completed the escort and Teams make their exit. A few seconds later the 16th Infantry Band also leaves the ring—usually to a terrific burst of applause!—and the stage is set for the International Jumping Contests, which are best described as a succession of color and thrills.

Working behind the scenes both prior to and during every Show are the two U. S. Military Representatives and their assistant, upon whose collective shoulders rests responsibility for greeting the foreign army Teams, making them feel welcome and at home here, and for having everything at all times in smooth running order.

Some of the officers who have served as Military Representatives during the past few years are: 1928 to 1935, Capt. R. M. Eicheleidofer, who at the 1935 Show was joined by Capt. G. W. Reade, Jr.; 1936, Capt. Laurence K. Ladue; 1937, Capt. Laurence K. Ladue and Capt. Thomas H. Christian; and 1938, Maj. Chester E. Davis and Capt. Lawrence R. Dewey.

Besides playing host to the riders, the U. S. Military Representatives are responsible for—among other things—the following details in connection with the Internationals:

Arrangements for military bands and coordination of the various military events; the National Horse Show Ball and Dinner; the tour on which all visiting Teams are taken as a group to West Point, where they see the various places of interest and later are guests at lunch in the cadet mess; the luncheon given in honor of Horse Show officials, the visiting Teams, and the U. S. Military personnel by the Commanding General at Governors Island.

Each year after taking part in the New York Show, the Teams travel to Toronto, Canada, where they compete at the Royal Winter Palace Horse Show, returning to New York again as soon as the Canadian exhibition closes. Arrangements for this tour are another responsibility of the U. S. Military Representatives, and these combined responsibilities do not end until every officer, every attendant, every horse and piece of equipment brought to this country with the visiting Teams are safely at sea, bound for their respective homelands.

At every Show the Army of the United States is host to the military of other lands. Surely it is safe and reasonable to assume that these friendly rivalries can result only in better understanding between large groups of people throughout the world?

Putting aside such abstract considerations, however, assumption is not needed in declaring that the United States Army has good reason to be proud of the part it plays each year at the National Horse

Show in Madison Square Garden, New York City!

The St. Cyr School

BY COL. T. BENTLEY MOTT

(Following is the third and concluding installment of an article on the "West Point of France," the St. Cyr School. The first article appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 2 Sept. and the second in the issue of 16 Sept.)

The relation between St. Cyr and its officers is characterized by that indefinable sentiment, so difficult to describe so easy to sense, which one finds in every company and in every grade of that vast, close-knit family which is the French army. When you watch a St. Cyr cadet being questioned by an officer you feel at once that the severity of the school's discipline has not made him wooden or caused him to forget the easy confidence with which as a little boy he went up to speak to each guest in his mother's drawing-room. He is a soldier now, and he wants to show it in every fibre, but he is a gentleman too, and he wants that to be equally evident to that other gentleman now talking to him. In the attitude of this young sprig of an old French family, as habitually he is, you seem to divine a real deference without any platitude, esteem without flattery, ready at a word to yield his life but not to surrender his personality, exhalant a breath of comradeship without the least familiarity. And it is exactly this sort of conscious and consented discipline which this boy will infuse into the men whom he will later on command. The tie between superior and inferior in the French army is as soft as a silken thread and as strong as a rope of steel. It is found in its very best expression at St. Cyr. Only last summer it seemed to me that I saw this force in delightful operation. I had gone for a drive in the Pyrenees with Marshal Petain. Without really intending it we got up to the Spanish frontier, where a squad of French soldiers were on guard. We peered about the little post for a while, then we went over to the sergeant in charge, engaged him in conversation and asked the questions which tourists generally propound. Just then our chauffeur came up and enquired something of "Monsieur le Maréchal." The sergeant didn't stiffen up, salute or say anything, but from this moment on a thousand little tentacles seemed to push out and join the two men together in a conversation where mutual ease was as evident as mutual respect. And this incident makes the latest story about Marshal Petain appropriate here. He was going through the gates of the Invalides recently. The sentinel there failed to salute him. The Marshal walked up to the man and said "my friend, at what grade do you begin to salute French army officers?"

The discipline at St. Cyr is considered severe and the life a hard one, but to the West Point cadet the place would seem almost like a summer resort. The course begins in October; at Christmas and at Easter there are leaves of a few days granted to practically everybody and on Sunday and holidays permission to go to Paris is freely granted. The Plebe is not given leave for several months—not until he can carry himself with credit to the school and salute appropriately. His first leave is of course an event of vast importance to him. The school closes the end of July and all hands have leave for two months. A similar leave is given on graduation.

The privacy enjoyed by the West Point cadet is unknown at St. Cyr, where the students sleep in dormitories having from 20 to 30 beds and they prepare their lessons in large study halls. There are two recreation rooms for bad weather, one for each class. Naturally, the Seniors reserve to themselves the right to use that belonging to the Plebes, while a Plebe would be crucified if he put his foot into that of the Seniors. But there is precious little time to spend in amusement.

Reveille sounds at 5 o'clock, or half past five in winter. The warrant officer of Regulars on duty sees that all are present and out of bed. (There is never any formation for reveille in the French army.) Then study for an hour in the

study hall, or equitation or drill; at 7 o'clock breakfast (coffee and bread), then class or some form of outdoor instruction; after this, return to barracks, when beds are made up, the squad room cleaned, clothes and shoes brushed, etc. Lunch is at noon, dinner at seven, taps at 9.30. The afternoon is spent in study, lectures, recitation, drill, etc., according to season. Wine is served at lunch and dinner to those who prefer it to water.

All students are taught to ride, though the men selected for the cavalry spend much more time in the saddle, but all like it—unless we except the case of an unusually brilliant cadet who stood at the top of his class in most subjects but had an invincible fear of a horse. He silently submitted to the torture of mounted work during two years while his comrades, who knew his secret, respected his courage and never teased him. On graduation, as soon as he could he prepared himself for entrance into the quartermasters corps, passed his examinations, was transferred and became a brilliant *Intendant*. This is about the only known case of a St. Cyr who preferred to be a quartermaster to serving in a regiment.

An American would expect to hear the word "cadet" used to designate St. Cyr, but the word is pure French, adopted and used by us in a most limited sense; but such is not the case, the word *élève*, or student above being employed. More's the pity for St. Cyr; and more the good fortune of West Point that the word is reserved to its special significance; for it has a fine ring to it, and when Cyrano de Bergerac begins to declaim "Nous sommes les Cadets de Gascogne," it's a dull fellow whose blood does not start to tingle. I once knew the president of a French golf club who disliked the Scotch terms used in the game and he had all printed references to caddies translated into "cadets." Fortunately this foolishness was never imitated. In America a corps of "cadets" still means, as it did in Seventeenth Century France, a body of young gentlemen serving as private soldiers—disciplined and obedient when on duty, absolutely equal when not.

QM Enlisted Students

Sixty-seven enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps began the course of instruction at The Quartermaster School, Philadelphia, Pa., on 2 Oct. 1939. At the opening exercises which were held in Clayton Hall, Schuylkill Arsenal, the students were addressed by the Commandant, Col. Francis H. Pope, QMC, following which they were received by the Staff and Faculty. After luncheon, the class proceeded to Fort Dix, N. J., for a period of three weeks' instruction.

The members of the class are:

Pvt. R. M. Allen	Sgt. E. C. King
Cpl. N. C. Baker	Sgt. Sgt. H. R. Kipps
Sgt. S. S. Bassett	Sgt. Sgt. V. E. Lathorn
Cpl. J. R. Bent	Sgt. P. A. Lyons
Sgt. J. Beckno	Pvt. G. Marvin
Sgt. Sgt. C. L. Blackman	Pvt. C. C. McAliley
Sgt. Sgt. V. W. Bouton	Cpl. E. J. Merck
Pvt. F. B. Bratton	Pfc. E. J. Migura
Cpl. J. L. Brown	Cpl. W. S. Moore
Pvt. R. H. Bruck	Sgt. J. P. O'Sell
Pfc. W. T. Cash	Pfc. H. A. Perez
Sgt. C. J. Childress	Pfc. F. N. Pruett
Cpl. O. Cobb	Sgt. R. G. Putnam
Pfc. G. W. Cook	Pvt. B. D. Reckin
Sgt. A. Costantino	Pvt. B. Resnick
1st Sgt. G. E. Corser	Pvt. G. S. Ritter
Cpl. W. T. Dailey	Pvt. C. L. Rivera
Sgt. Sgt. H. F. Davis	Pvt. J. C. Rose
Tech. Sgt. T. Davis	Pfc. T. I. Saarela
Pfc. J. W. Dawson	Sgt. W. Sandberg
Cpl. G. V. Deaton	Pfc. C. A. Sanford
Pfc. F. P. DeJordain	Pvt. J. B. Slaterbeck
Sgt. Sgt. E. M. Eifman	Sgt. C. C. Smith
Sgt. Sgt. J. Felzman	Sgt. Sgt. H. G. Sullivan
Pvt. J. M. Garsett	Sgt. Sgt. J. B. Swanson
Pvt. E. M. Gladue	Sgt. P. R. Swicord
Pfc. J. H. Goodhart	Pfc. K. B. Thompson
Pfc. E. J. E. Hall	Pfc. J. A. Toman
Pfc. H. H. Haslam	Cpl. E. T. Uznarvitz
Pvt. H. W. Hicks	Pfc. L. D. Varnes
Pfc. C. B. Johnson	Pfc. G. R. Wesley
Cpl. R. E. Johnson	Pfc. J. T. Williams
Cpl. G. L. Keefe	Sgt. J. E. Wood
Pfc. T. Keister	

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